

YOUNG ADULT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY JAMAICA - 1987

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION 1

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND OF JAMAICA
THE NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD 2

CHAPTER II **FINAL REPORT**
MARCH 1988 12

CHAPTER III CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE 12

CHAPTER IV SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTIVE
BEHAVIOR 17

CHAPTER V **NATIONAL**
FAMILY PLANNING BOARD 42

CHAPTER VI KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TO SEX
EDUCATION 71

CHAPTER VII KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING
CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUAL MATTERS 100

CHAPTER VIII **in collaboration with**
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REFERENCES 250

APPENDIX I QUESTIONNAIRES

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	i
LIST OF TABLES	ii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
The Demographic Situation of Jamaica	4
The National Family Planning Board	8
CHAPTER II METHODOLOGY	10
Characteristics of the Samples	12
CHAPTER III SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTIVE BEHAVIOR	19
CHAPTER IV FERTILITY--EXPERIENCE, ATTITUDES AND EXPECTATIONS	48
CHAPTER V KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TO SEX EDUCATION	76
CHAPTER VI KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUAL MATTERS	105
CHAPTER VII DISCUSSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS	144
REFERENCES	150
APPENDIX IX QUESTIONNAIRES	

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Jean Jackson

LIST OF TABLES

Tables

- | | |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2-1 | Household and Interview Status by Sex |
| 2-2 | Percentage Population Aged 14-24, (1982 CENSUS) and Sample Population Aged 14-24 |
| 2-3 | Comparative Social and Demographic Characteristics, 1983 Jamaica CPS and 1987 Jamaica YARHS |
| 2-4 | Respondents by Sex and Age Group, by Current Union Status, Educational Level and Work Status |
| 3-1 | Sexual Experience by Age and Sex |
| 3-2 | Percent Sexually Experienced by Sex, Age, and Education |
| 3-3 | Percent Sexually Experienced by Sex, Age, and Employment Status |
| 3-4 | Age at First Sexual Intercourse by Sex |
| 3-5 | Average Age at First Intercourse by Selected Characteristics and Sex |
| 3-6 | Age at First Sexual Intercourse by Sex and Relationship of Partner |

- 3-7 Age at First Sexual Intercourse by Sex and Age of Partner
- 3-8 Place of First Sexual Intercourse by Sex and Age at First Sexual Intercourse
- 3-9 Reported Use of Contraception at First Sexual Intercourse by Age at First Intercourse and Sex
- 3-10 Contraceptive Use by Method at First Sexual Intercourse by Sex and Age at First Intercourse
- 3-11 Source of Contraception for Those Who Used Contraception at First Intercourse by Sex
- 3-12 Who Made Decision to Use Contraception at First Sexual Intercourse by Sex
- 3-13 Percent Using Contraception at First Sexual Intercourse, by Sex and Education by Whether Had a Sex Education Class in School in Which Contraceptive Methods Were Discussed
- 3-14 Reason Did Not Use Contraception at Time of First Sexual Intercourse, by Sex and Age at First Intercourse
- 3-15 Percent of Sexually Experienced Females and Males Reporting Having Sexual Intercourse in Past Month by Current Relationship

- 3-16 Frequency of Sexual Relations in Past Month,
Sexually Active Females and Males by Current
Relationship
- 3-17 Percent Sexually Experienced Females and Males
Having Sexual Intercourse in Past Month, Who
Used Contraception at Last Intercourse, by
Current Relationship and Sex
- 3-18 Method of Contraception Used at Last Intercourse
for Those Having Sexual Intercourse in the Past
Month by Sex and Current Relationship
- 3-19 Comparison of Selected Survey Findings:
Jamaica, Guatemala City and Mexico City
- 4-1 Age at Menarche, by Age Group
- 4-2 Percentage of Women Ever-Pregnant by Age Group
All Women and Women With Sexual Experience
- 4-3 Percentage of Women 15 to 24 Years of Age,
Ever-Pregnant by Education Group and Age Group
- 4-4 Percentage of Women Who Had a Live Birth Who
Were In/Out of School at the Time of Their First
Birth and Whether They Returned to School by Age
at First Live Birth
- 4-5 Percentage of Sexually Experienced Women Ever
Pregnant by Age Group and Current Relationship

- 4-6 Number of Pregnancies by Age Group:
 Ever-Pregnant Women
- 4-7 Jamaica: Average Number of Children Ever Born
 by Age Group
- 4-8 Age at First Live Birth, by Age Group For Women
 With at Least One Live Birth
- 4-9 Number of Children Ever Born to Women Currently
 in Union, by Age Group
- 4-10 Age-Specific Fertility Rates, by Age Group
- 4-11 Comparison Cohort-Period Fertility Rates
 1975-1976 and 1987
- 4-12 Percentage of First Live Births Reported As
 Unintended by Age at First Live Birth and
 Whether In/Out of School at Time of Their Birth
- 4-13 Percentage of Last Pregnancies Reported as
 Unintended by Number of Pregnancies and Age Group
- 4-14 Percentage of Last Pregnancies Reported as
 Unintended by Number of Pregnancies and Current
 Relationship
- 4-15 Number of Children Respondent Would Like to Have
 by Age Group and Sex
- 4-16 Number of Children Respondent Would Like to Have
 by Current Relationship and Sex

- 4-17 Number of Children Respondent Would Like to Have Compared With Number Children Respondent Thinks They Will Have
- 4-18 Relationship Between Age at First Period, Age at First Sexual Intercourse and Age at Conception of First Live Birth - Females
- 4-19 Sexual Experience by Parish Group and Sex
- 4-20 Reported Use of Contraception at First Sexual Intercourse by Parish Group and Sex
- 4-21 Percent of Sexually Experienced Females and Males Reporting Having Sexual Intercourse in Past Month by Parish Group
- 5-1 Exposure to Sex Education by Sex and Current Age
- 5-2 Double Exposure (In and Outside School) to Sex Education, By Sex and Age at the Time of Sex Education
- 5-3 Exposure to Sex Education In School by Sex and Age First Class
- 5-4 Percentage with Exposure to Sex Education in School by Sex and Level of Education
- 5-5 Percentage Who Received Information at School or Outside of School, About Menstruation, Contraceptive Methods, and Sexually Transmitted Diseases, by Sex and Sexual Experience
- 5-6 Exposure to Sex Education by Sex and Knowledge Concerning Fertile Period

- 5-7 Exposure to Sex Education by Sex and Knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- 5-8 Percentage With Knowledge of Sexually Transmitted Diseases by Sex and Current Age
- 5-9 Exposure to Sex Education by Sex and Ideal Age for Sex Education to Begin
- 5-10 Exposure to Sex Education by Sex and Ideal Age for Women to have a Steady Union
- 5-11 Exposure to Sex Education by Sex and Ideal Age for Men to have a Steady Union
- 5-12 Exposure to Sex Education by Sex and Age a Woman is Responsible to have a Child
- 5-13 Exposure to Sex Education by Sex and Age a Man is Responsible to Father a Child
- 5-14 Timing of First Sex Education Class Related to Age at First Sex by Sex and Age First Sex
- 5-15 Contraceptive Use at First Sex by Exposure to Sex Education by Sex
- 5-16 Place First Exposed to Information About Sexual Matters Not in a Class by Sex and Age First Exposed
- 5-17 How Women Put Off Having Sex by Sex and Current Age

- 5-18 Perception of Ways Used by Men to Get Women Into a Sexual Relationship by Sex and Current Age
- 5-19 Perception of Ways Used by Women to Get a Young Man Into a Sexual Relationship by Sex and Current Age
- 6-1 Current Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods by Sex of Respondent
- 6-2 Percentage with Spontaneous Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods by Sex and Current Age Group
- 6-3 Most Appropriate Method of Contraception by Sexually Active Peers by Current Age and Sex
- 6-4 Respondent's Opinion on Who Should Make Decisions About Contraceptive Use by Sex and Current Age
- 6-5 Respondent's Opinion on Who Should Make Decisions About Contraceptive Use by Sex and Education
- 6-6 Reason for Non-Use of Contraception at Time of Last Sexual Intercourse by Sex and Current Age
- 6-7 Reason for Non-Use of Contraception at Time of Last Sexual Intercourse by Sex and Educational Attainment

- 6-8 Reason for Non-Use of Contraception at Time of Last Sexual Intercourse by Sex and Current Relationship
- 6-9 Reasons Contraceptive Method Will Not be Used if Have Sexual Intercourse in Next Two Weeks by Sex and Union Status
- 6-10 Ideal Relationship Before Sexual Relations by Sex and Sexual Experience
- 6-11 Ideal Relationship before Sexual Relations by Sex, Age First Sex, Education, Age First Child and Exposure to Sex Education
- 6-12 Ideal Mean Age for Steady Union by Sex, Age First Sex and Current Union Status
- 6-13 Attitude Towards Women's Roles, Marriage and Sex, Children and Cultural Beliefs: Percent in Agreement with Statement Shown by Sex and Current Age
- 6-14 Child Care for Women who Have Had a Live Birth by Women's Attitude Toward Men's Responsibility for Child Care
- 6-15 Attitude Toward Women's Roles, Marriage and Sex, Children and Cultural Beliefs: Percent in Agreement with Statement Shown by Sex, Age and Sexual Experience

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jamaica Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey is a national survey of representative samples of 2,084 males and 2,141 females, ages 14-24 years. Field work took place during the months February - April, 1987. The Survey explores sexual behaviour, attitudes, self-perceptions and values of the young adults. The focus was on formal and informal exposure to sex education and its content, attitude towards sex education, sexual activity and family planning, fertility, history of sexual experience, and use of contraceptives. The main objective of the study is to provide information for the development of new programme strategies and new educational material as well as a sound basis for policy directions that are consistent with the goals of the National Population Policy and the National Family Planning Board. The key findings of Chapters III to VI are summarized below.

Chapter III - Sexual Experience and Contraceptive Behaviour

1. Two-thirds of the females (66.2 percent) 14-24 years of age report sexual experience compared with 81.8 percent of males in this age group. At all ages the proportions of sexually experienced males are higher than the proportions of sexually experienced females (Figure 1).
2. For females, within each age group, those with less than high school education are the most likely to have had sexual experience. For males, within each age group there is little difference in sexual experience across the education categories.

3. Sixteen percent of females with sexual experience disclosed that their first sexual intercourse took place before 14 years of age. For males, more than half (57.8 percent) report their first sexual experience occurred prior to 14 years of age. Moreover, one out of seven sexually experienced males (14.7 percent) reported that their first sexual experience occurred prior to 10 years of age.
4. The average age at first intercourse for males is 14.3 years, and their partner is reported to be 13.2 years of age, on the average. For females, their average age at first intercourse is 16.9 years and their partner was 19.7 years of age, on average. The average age at first intercourse is identical for age groups 14-19 and 20-24 for both females and males.
5. Most females (83.6 percent) report their first partner to be their boyfriend. Less than 5 percent reported their first partner to be within a legal or consensual union or a visiting relationship. The first sexual experience for males is somewhat different. Less than 1 percent report their first partner to be within marriage or visiting relationship, and only 28 percent said it was a girlfriend. Interestingly, over two-thirds of the males report their first partner to be a friend with no sense of commitment. Only males in age group 18-24 years report more than half of their first partners to be a girlfriend.
6. Most females had their first sexual experience either at their partner's house (63.9 percent) or at their own home (23.5 percent). Males were more varied in relation to their place of first sexual intercourse. Most had their first sexual encounter either at their partner's house

(31.0 percent) or their own home (28.4 percent); but the bush (17.0 percent), friend's house (8.6 percent) and school (8.6 percent) were also locations frequently used.

7. Females (40.4 percent) were almost four times more likely than males (10.9 percent) to have used contraception at time of first sexual intercourse. However, this is explained in part by the older age at first intercourse for females as use of contraception increases with age at first intercourse. However, although usage rates also increase for males with age at first intercourse, they are nevertheless lower than the corresponding female usage rates. (Figure 2).
8. The types of methods used at first sexual experience are similar for both males and females. The overwhelming majority, about 80 percent for each sex, report that they or their partner used condoms followed by the less popular, at the time, pill and withdrawal. There is more reliance on the pill by females when they have an older age at first intercourse.
9. Females were inclined to depend on a joint decision by self and partner to use contraception (65.0 percent) whereas the males tended to place that decision-making responsibility on themselves (50.0 percent).
10. A greater portion of females used contraception at first intercourse if they had sex education in school and discussion of contraceptive methods were part of the course

(45.5 percent versus 36.1 percent, respectively). For males, having sex education exposure seemed to make little difference in whether they used contraception or not.

11. The majority of young adults - 60 percent of females and 90 percent of males - did not use contraception at first sexual intercourse. Lack of knowledge of contraception at the time of their first sexual experience (almost one-third) was the most frequently stated reason given by females and males. This reason is inversely associated with age at first intercourse with fewer giving this reason when first sexual experience occurred after 15 years of age. The next most likely reason for non-use stated by females and males was that they did not expect to have sex at the time of first intercourse (26.0 percent females and 22.0 percent males).
12. Almost one-half of both sexually experienced males and females are currently sexually active. Both females and males had sexual relations about five times, on average, during the past month.
13. For those females and males who had sexual intercourse in the past 30 days, about 70 percent used contraception.
14. There are differences in methods used by sex and by current relationship for those who had sexual intercourse in the past month. Fifty percent of sexually active females using contraception are using the pill followed by 28 percent whose partner used the condom and 13 percent utilizing injectables. The condom is still the most prevalent method reported by sexually active men.

Chapter IV - Fertility - Experience, Attitudes, Expectations

1. The average age of menarche for all females aged 14-24 years was 13.1 years. Over 90 percent had their first period before age 15.
2. Forty percent of the females 14-24 have had a pregnancy, and nearly one-third of the sexually active females had a pregnancy by age 17, and 50 percent by age 18-19.
3. One third of the ever pregnant women were in school at the time of first pregnancy and only 19 percent returned to school after delivery.
4. Eighty percent of those aged 13-15 at the time of their first birth were in school and only 26 percent returned to school after delivery.
5. Women who terminated their schooling at primary or some secondary level are more likely to have experienced a pregnancy than those who have completed high school or higher levels of education.
6. Sexually experienced women currently in union are more likely to have experienced a pregnancy than those that are not currently in union. Women currently in a boyfriend relationship but not sexually active are least likely to have ever experienced a pregnancy.
7. The average age of first live birth for women who have had at least one live birth is 18.6 years.

8. All fertility indicators suggest a decline in fertility, over previous years (Figure 3). The average age of first birth is slightly higher than in 1983. Age specific fertility of the 15-19 year olds, declined from 137 per 1,000 women in 1975-76 to 122 per 1,000 women in 1983 and now 113 according to this Survey. A similar trend was observed for females age 20-24.
9. Three-fourths of the women report that their first live birth was unintended. The percentage unintended is negatively associated with age at first birth.
10. Younger women and women in less structured current relationships had higher unintendedness than women in other types of unions.
11. Women desire smaller families than men, 2.2 children versus 2.8 children respectively. Desired family size tends to increase with age for both males and females. Women who are currently in union have slightly higher family size desires than women in less formal relationships. For males, type of union shows little influence on desired family size.
12. Most females (77.7 percent) initiated sexual activity after they have had their first period. The data also confirms that often stated thesis that pregnancy tends to come early after an adolescent initiates sexual activity. Some 30 percent of the young adults had conception of their first live birth during the first 6 months after initiating sexual activity. Moreover they have higher average number of pregnancies than the females who had a

longer interval between first sex and conception of first live birth.

Chapter V - Knowledge and Attitudes to Sex Education

1. The majority of our young adults have been exposed to sex education by age 17 years. Sex education was received mainly in the school system (62.4 percent females and 52.6 percent males). The most dominant age range for both the females and males is 15-17 years for those respondents who have had exposure in and outside of school and under 14 years for those respondents who received exposure in school. (Figure 4).
2. Information on sex education was somewhat general in comprehension and clearly lacking in detail in knowledge concerning the menstrual cycle as it relates to pregnancy. Most of the young females and males had no clear notion as to the most likely time for a woman to become pregnant. (Figure 5).
3. Most females and males had received information on contraceptives and STDs but the males reported higher rates of exposure than the females for these two topics. Moreover the females were inclined to receive exposure outside of the school system whereas the males gained knowledge almost equally in school and outside of school. Specific knowledge about gonorrhea and AIDS was high among both the females and males (79.9 percent females and 86.4 percent males for gonorrhea and 72.7 percent females and 78.8 percent males for AIDS).

4. The majority of young adults were of the view that sex education should begin before the age of 14 years.
5. Attitudes towards family life and other perceptual issues have been generally progressive. Most of these young people had a preference for delayed childbearing.
6. Females and males who delay having sex tend to have had exposure to sex education before sexual experience. For the youngest ages (under 14) over one-third of females and over one-half of males had sex before sex education.

Chapter VI - Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding Contraception and Sexual Matters

1. The majority of young adults are aware of one or more methods of contraception. For both males and females in all age groups, the pill, condoms and injection were the most widely known methods. The Billings and the rhythm method were least known. Sexually active females tend to suggest the pill as the most appropriate method for their peers, while the males suggested the condom. However nearly 30 percent of the males suggest a female method, the pill.

2. The majority of young adults, 78 percent females and 66 percent males, support a joint approach to a couple making decisions about contraceptive use. Female respondents were strongly opposed to contraceptive decision-making being left to men only, with 86 percent of them rejecting such an approach. The higher the levels of education of the young adults the greater their preference for the joint approach.
3. Insufficient information about contraceptives, including knowledge of methods and availability and where to obtain them, was the primary reason given by both males and females for not using contraceptives at first sexual activity. Nearly 40 percent of the females and 60 percent of the males gave such reasons. The younger they are at first sexual intercourse the more they are likely to give such reasons. The second most important reason was unplanned first sexual activity and again this was for both sexes. The usual concerns about safety of contraceptives and the negative cultural reasons were not important among the young adults. These findings tempt us to assume that the negative attitudes about contraceptives are now behind us!
4. Regarding the future use of contraceptives among sexually experienced youths, the large majority said if they should have sexual intercourse in the next two weeks, they would use contraceptives. Eighty-two percent of the females and eighty-four percent of the males say they would use. The majority of the females in union would not use because they are currently pregnant.

5. Females more than males support marriage or a commitment to marry as the preferred relationship involving sexual activity. The males were not quite as conservative, as some 40 percent of them support sex in boyfriend or girlfriend relationships even without commitments for marriage. Most of the respondents, males and females, suggest a mean age ranging between 19-20 years as the ideal age for a steady union, although the females tend towards selecting a slightly higher age for males than for females. Females who started sexual activity early in life are more likely than those who start later, to support sexual relationship even if there are no plans for marriage.
6. Females' opinion of the ideal age for a steady union places the ideal age for women slightly lower than the ideal age for men, 19.4 years and 20.0 years, respectively; while the ideal ages given by men are, 18.9 for women and 18.8 years for men. Persons who have never been in unions and those who have not initiated sexual activity tend more than those who have had sex, to show preference towards the later ages, 19-20 years.
7. On the whole the young adults do not seem to reflect the traditional attitudes reflected in earlier studies on issues relating to women's roles and sexual and contraceptive behaviour. For example, the majority of the young adults reject the statements: a woman should have a baby when she is a teenager to prove she is not a mule; sex with a virgin can cure gonorrhea; and period pains can be caused by sexual intercourse.

8. On the issue of the number of children a woman should have, more than half rejected the idea that God or men should decide the number of children and more than 90 percent of the females and 80 percent of the males disagreed with the suggestion that parents who provide their children with sex education encourage them to have sexual intercourse. Alternately, the majority agreed that it is okay for a woman not to have children if she does not want children, and a woman can become pregnant during her first intercourse. Both males and females feel overwhelmingly that men should always have responsibility towards their children.

9. The young adults reflect a more accepting approach towards premarital sex for men than for women, and a large majority reject extra-marital sexual relations for women and men. However, males do show a tendency towards a double standard as some 22 percent of them support extra-marital relations for men.

10. There are some observable differences in the way youths with and without sexual experience respond to the attitudinal questions. For example, youths who have had sexual experience tend more than those without sexual experience, to agree with the following statements:

- sexual relationship is a way of gaining independence.
- a woman can become pregnant during her first intercourse.

It is of interest to note that the highest proportions of youths who agree that "the man should decide how many children his wife/partner should have", were 14 year old females (45 percent) and 14 year old males (52 percent).

Figure 1
Sexual Experience by Age and Sex
Jamaica Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey, 1987

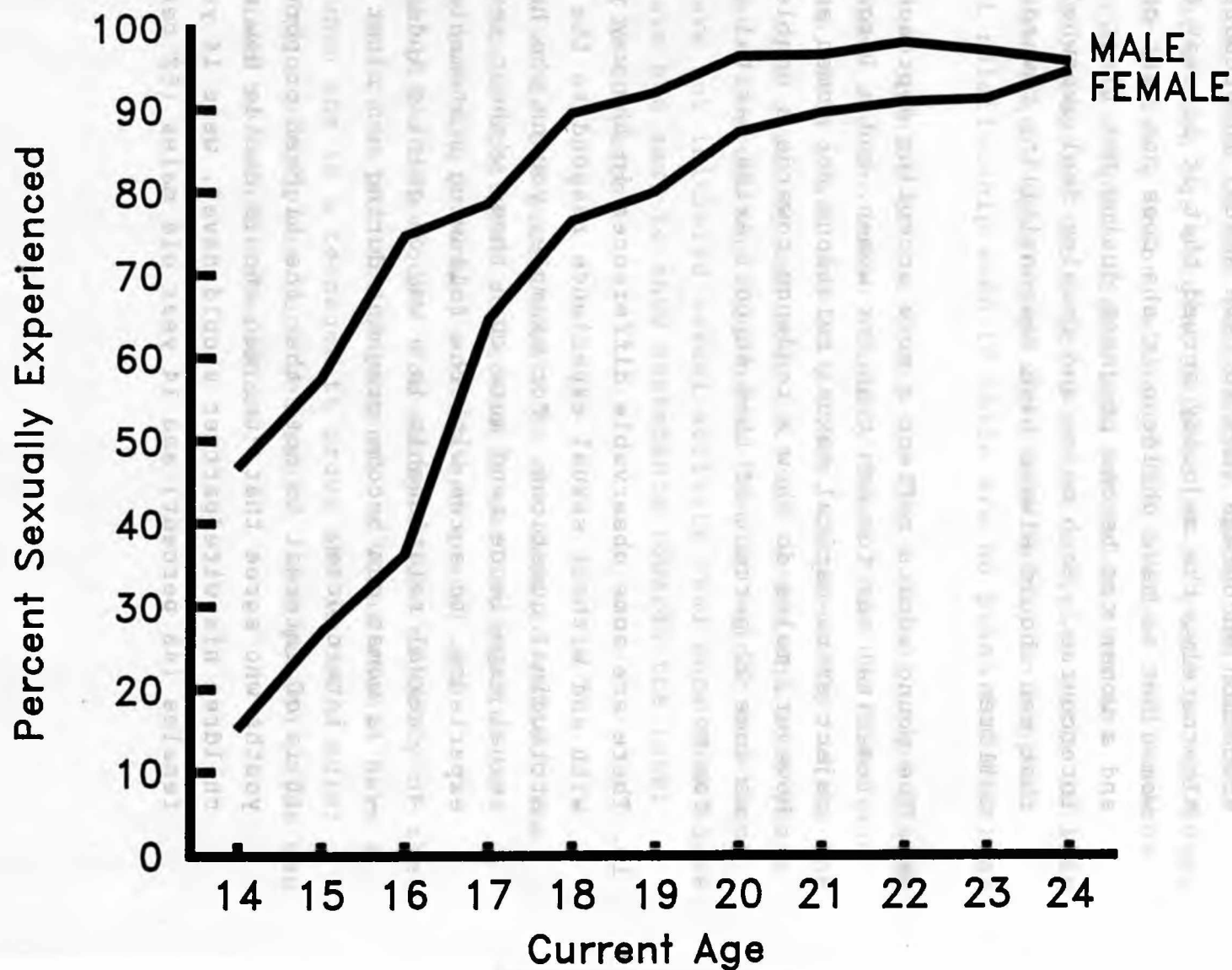


Figure 2

Reported Use of Contraception at First Sexual Intercourse
by Age at First Intercourse and Sex
Jamaica Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey, 1987

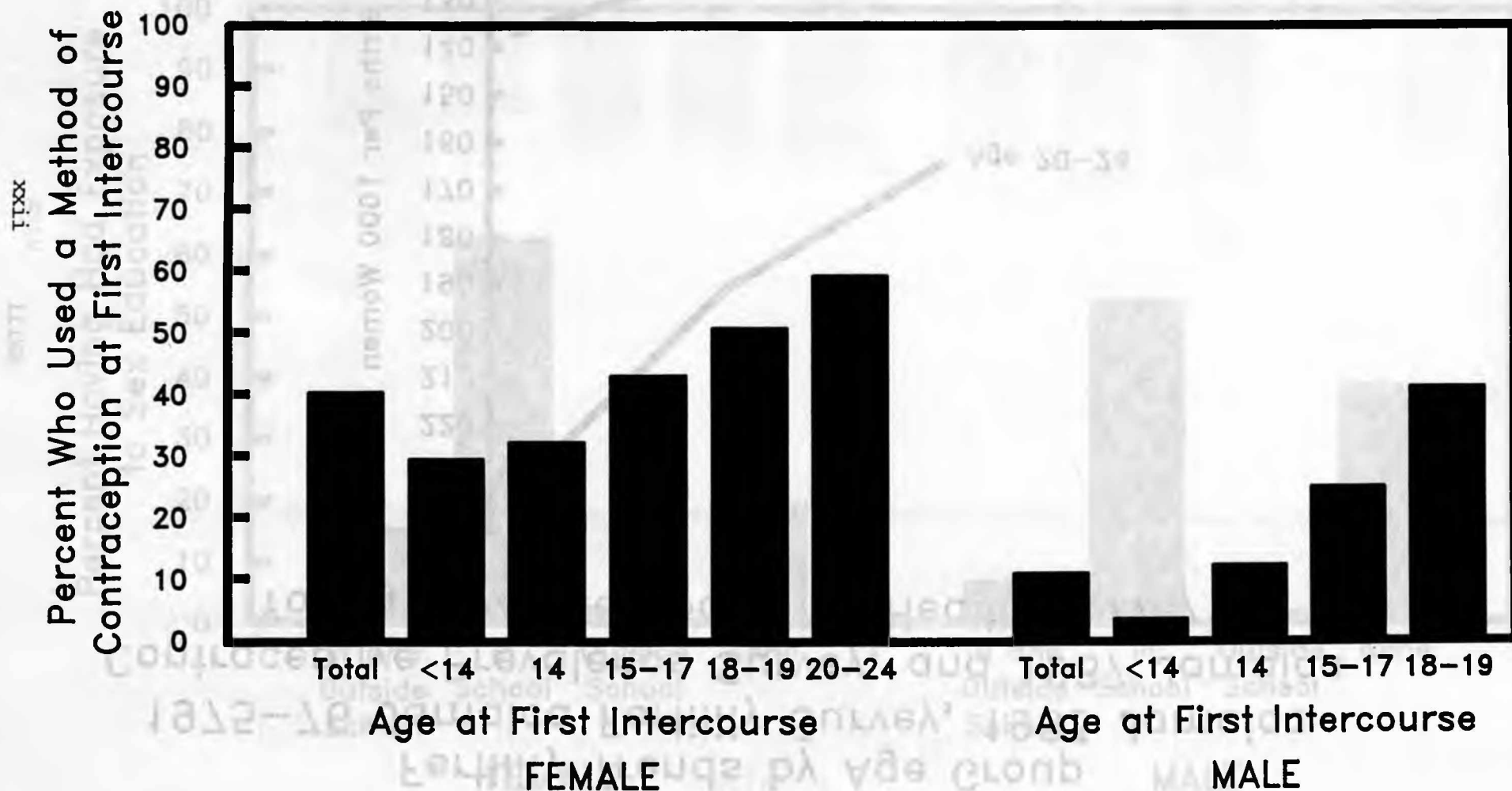


Figure 3
Fertility Trends by Age Group
 1975–76 Jamaica Fertility Survey, 1983 Jamaica
 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, and 1987 Jamaica
 Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey

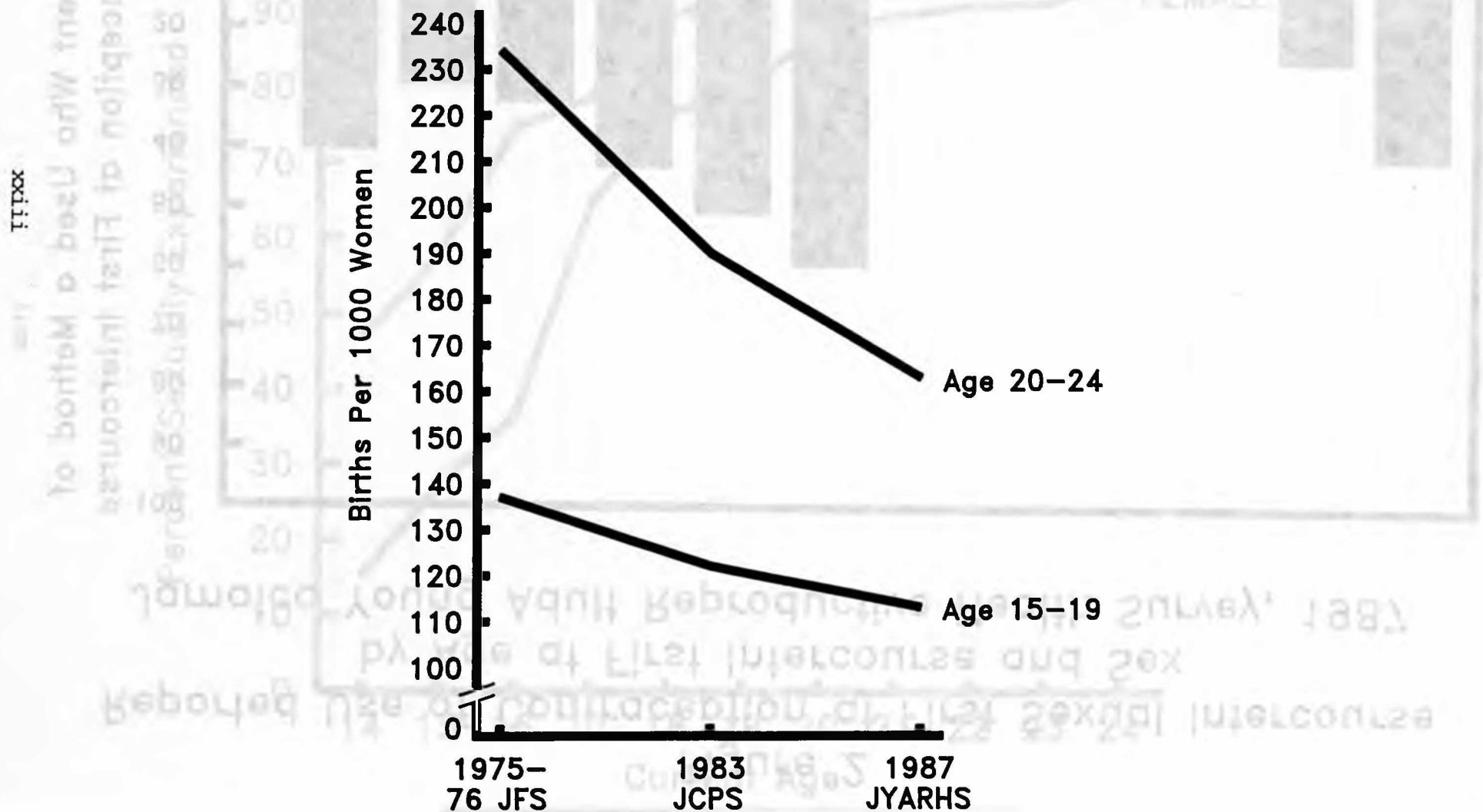


Figure 4

Exposure to Sex Education by Current Age and Sex
Jamaica Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey, 1987

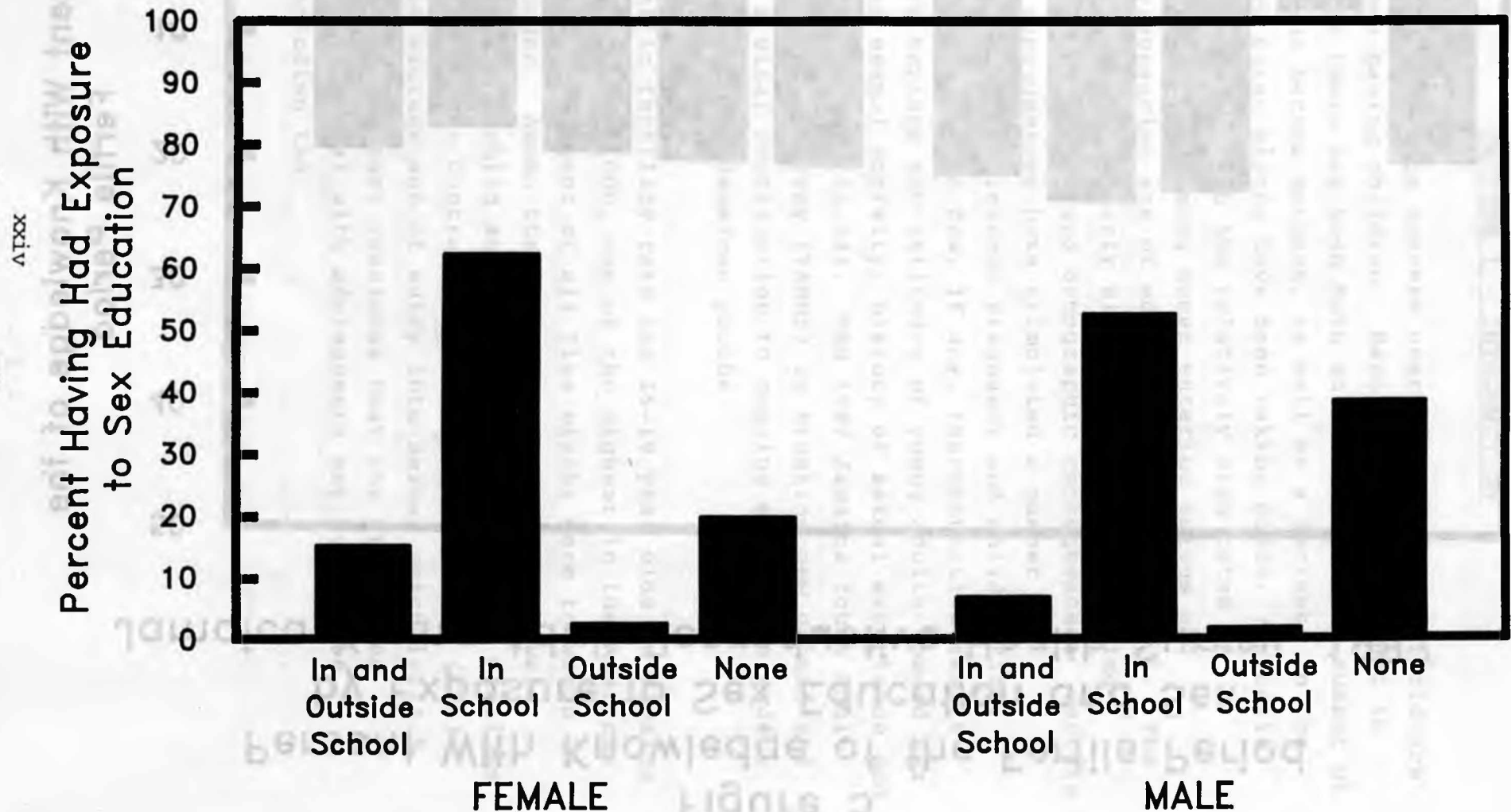
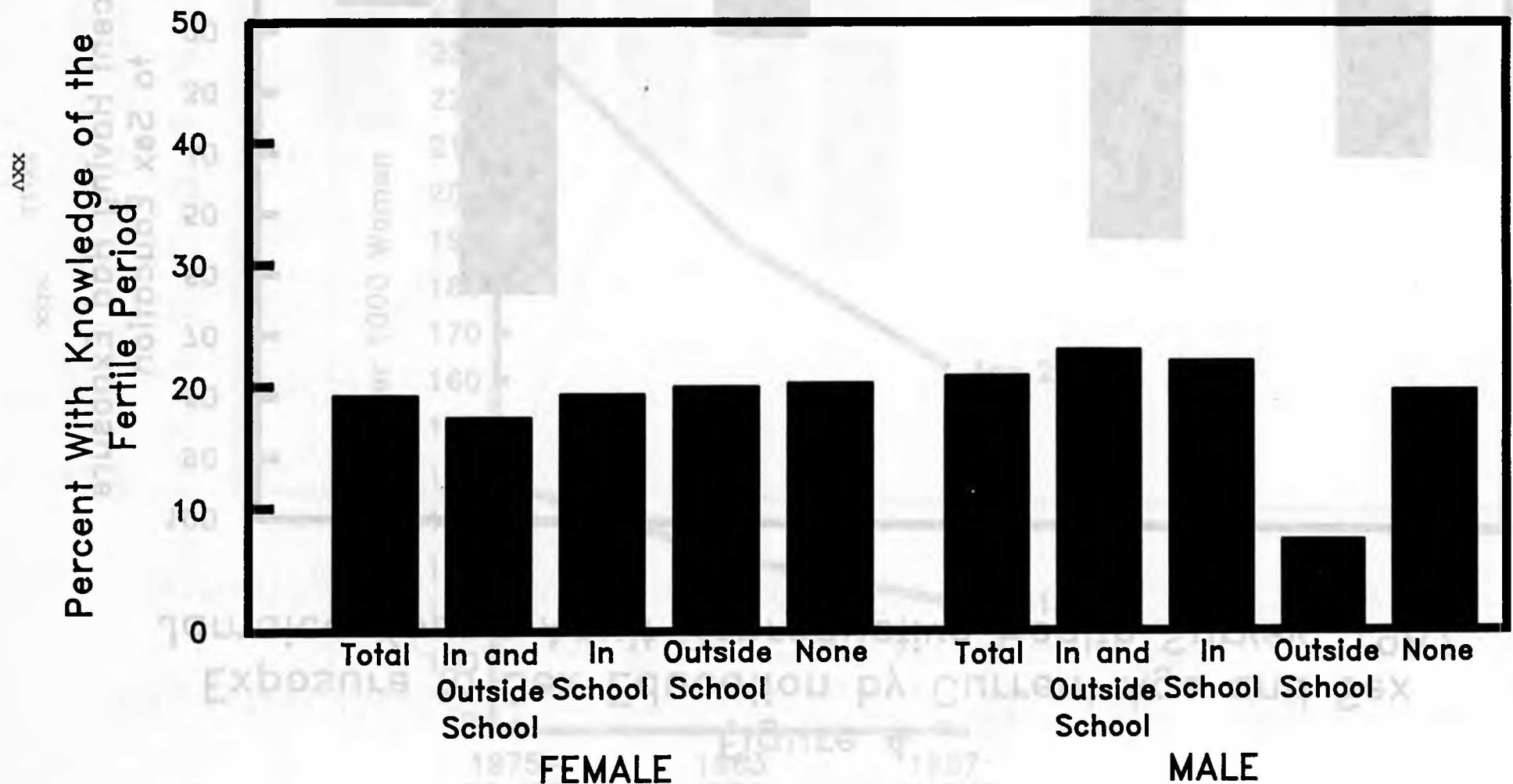


Figure 5
Percent With Knowledge of the Fertile Period
by Exposure to Sex Education and Sex
Jamaica Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey, 1987



CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

There has been worldwide concern over the increasing incidence of young women having children. Reports have shown that in some countries there has been both an increase in the number of adolescents who become mothers, as well as a decrease in the ages at which first births have been taking place. In Latin America and the Caribbean the relatively high rates of premarital conceptions among women entering unions and unintended pregnancies are of additional concern (1-10). The adverse consequences of early births are many, involving health, social, economic and demographic consequences. Concern about these consequences have stimulated a number of investigations into adolescent pregnancy and childbearing. However, there have been few, if any, representative sample surveys which explore the attitudes of young adults toward sex education and sexual activity, history of sexual experience and use of contraceptives (11-14). The 1987 Jamaica Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (YARHS) is breaking new ground and should make a vital contribution to ongoing efforts to reduce fertility rates among Jamaican youths.

The age-specific fertility rate for 15-19 year olds in Jamaica in 1984 was 120 per 1,000, one of the highest in the Americas¹⁵

Twenty-eight percent of all live births were to women 19 years or younger. Among these teenagers, 25 percent were having their second child and 5 percent their third. Findings from the 1983 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS) show that the average age of entry into sexual union is 14.5 years¹⁶ The CPS report concludes that the strategies already adopted to deal with adolescents may have to be expanded, including the

promotion of multipurpose programs, which encourage the postponement of sexual unions and provide suitable contraceptive services for those who enter unions including visiting relationships. The age group 14-24 years according to the 1982 Population Census is approximately 476,000 persons or approximately 22 percent of the total population and has been identified as a high fertility group and as such represents a special target group for the National Family Planning Programme.

To obtain baseline data for the Family Life Education Project, as well as representative information to help evaluate the National Family Planning Programme and plan new strategies to reach young men and women, the National Family Planning Board conducted a Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey of men and women 14-24 years of age during the period, February to April, 1987. The Survey was carried out in collaboration with staff of the University of the West Indies and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica with technical assistance provided by the Division of Reproductive Health of the U.S. Centres for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia.

The specific objectives of the Project were as follows:

- (1) To obtain for Jamaica the needed data on the sexual behaviour and contraceptive use of young adults.
- (2) To provide information for the development of new programme strategies or shift in emphasis of existing national family planning programmes and strategies.
- (3) To provide information to develop new educational material or update the existing material in the national programme.

(4) To make available data for comparison with other countries in the region. 17

The study was financed through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

THE DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION OF JAMAICA

Changes in population size are due to the interplay of three components, fertility, mortality and migration. Migration has historically played a dominant role in the demographic transition of Jamaica. Over the years it has cushioned the effects of a high natural increase. Jamaica's population increased nearly six-fold from its first census count in 1844 of 377,000 to its latest count in 1982 showing a population of 2,190,357 persons.¹⁸ The island's annual rate of growth has always been contained at under 2 percent with its lowest being an average growth of 0.3 percent during the period 1881-1921 and its highest 1.7 percent during the intercensal period 1921-1943. The growth rate for the most recent inter-censal period, 1970-1982, is 1.4 percent per annum.

Family planning as a national programme was introduced in Jamaica in 1968. The primary goal of the programme was to effect a reduction in the crude birth rate from its then 39 per 1000 to 25 per 1,000 by 1980 (19). The course of fertility decline particularly since that period will therefore be of particular relevance to the work of the Family Planning Program. With the brief summary of salient features of past population movements contained in the previous paragraph, the rest of this section highlights the island's demographic experience since 1970.

The crude birth rate in 1970 was 35 per 1,000 population. It represents a continued declining trend which became obvious around the mid 1960's. The island's population in 1970 was 1.8 million representing an inter-censal increase of 239,000, and an annual growth rate of 1.4 percent. By 1974, the population of the island passed the 2 million mark. This occurred despite a continued decline in the crude birth rate which registered 30.1 per 1,000 population in 1975. The latest available figure shows the crude birth rate for 1986 as 24.3 per 1,000 population.

Other measures of fertility have confirmed the declining trend which first became obvious in the 1960's. Age specific fertility rates for the decade of the seventies indicate that declines in fertility have been taking place among women of all ages. This is in contrast to the patterns observed for the 1960's, when declines were occurring only among women 30 years old and over. The total fertility rate, that is, the number of children born per woman has declined from an average of 6.0 in the 1960's to around 4.0 in the late 1970's, and down to 3.4 by 1982.

The role played by other components of population change is instructive. The crude death rate in 1970 was 7.7 per 1,000 population maintaining a consistent decline which first started in 1921. The latest available value 5.9 per 1,000 population for 1984 places Jamaica on par with some developed countries and certainly much better than several of her developing country counterparts.

Migration despite its fluctuation over the decade continued to act as a brake on population growth. Net migration for the year 1970 was 23,000, just about 46 percent of the natural increase for that year. The largest outward movement for the decade was 31,500 in 1971. The numbers then declined drastically averaging about 11,000 annually up to 1976 when it again started to increase. It peaked in 1980 at 24,300, representing 53 percent of natural increase. A very drastic fall in migration took place in 1981, a mere 5,900 persons. This explains a rise in the rate of population growth between 1980 and 1981 despite the prevailing fall in the crude birth rate²⁰

The decline in fertility levels is no doubt dependent on a number of factors. It has been taking place against the background of a very dynamic society in which changing social,

economic and cultural factors could have influenced fertility decision-making. The indications are that the main factor accounting for the declines of the 1960's could have been migration. Outward movements were age and sex selective and attracted large numbers of women in the child-bearing age. Migration continued to be influential in the decade of the 1970's. However, the observed trend of a fertility decline as seen in both period and cohort rates suggests that such declines are the results of a genuine change in fertility behaviour.

Although the foregoing evidence suggests some measure of success in the fertility situation of the island, there can be no place for complacency. The island's population remains a young one with approximately 38 percent of the population under 15 years of age. Importantly, a high and growing proportion of the female population are in the young and highly reproductive age group 15-24 years of age. In 1960, women age 15-24 years represented 37 percent of the women of child-bearing years 15-49. In 1970 the proportion was estimated at 41 percent and by 1980 it had jumped to 52 percent. The fact is that a large proportion of potential mothers are already born and it will take several generations to remove the threat of a potential upturn in levels of fertility. It is imperative that efforts to encourage responsible parenthood should continue.

Latest available projections point to the fact that the effects of fertility change in the past 2-3 decades will be reflected in the growth of the young adult age groups. Marked increases by about 21 percent between 1985 and 1995 will occur in the age group 20-29, the prime child bearing years²¹. With this prospect, only continued and rapid declines in fertility can bring the fertility rate to a level that is more consistent with the resources of the society. The Government of Jamaica

has announced its goal to achieve replacement level fertility of 2 children per woman by the year 2000. This is indeed a tall order. However, the island has already achieved a reasonable level of fertility decline without the level of modernization usually associated with such consistent declines. It would be interesting to see if with a vigorous family planning programme and new inputs of modernization the island achieves replacement level by the year 2000 especially outside the context of legalized abortion.

An important element of "new inputs of modernization" is the creation of employment for young adults in the population. Despite efforts of the Government's HEART Programme* for school leavers, a high proportion of young adults remain unemployed. In October, 1984, 54.8 percent of youths under 25 years of age were unemployed, and 66.9 percent of these were females. Young females accounted for 34.7 percent of the unemployed labour force.

One of the stated goals of the Government's National Population Policy is, "to create new and additional employment opportunities in sufficient number to correspond to the natural growth of the population of labour force age."²² One can only hope that the resources will become available to make this a reality especially among the young adults in the society.

The Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey introduces us to a representative sample of young Jamaican's men and women. The data informs us of attitudes, values, self-perceptions and ideology and provide a sound basis for policy directions that are consistent with the goals of the National Population Policy.

*HEART, is a special training programme for school leavers which prepares them for work.

THE NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD

Background

The National Family Planning Board was constituted in September 1967 and became a statutory body in August 1970. The National Family Planning Board Act empowered the Board to administer and promote family and population planning programmes in Jamaica, and also to act as the principal agency of Government for the allocation of financial assistance or grants to other organizations or individuals engaged in the field of family planning and other population-related activities in Jamaica.

The major demographic target set in 1967 was to reduce the crude birth rate to 25 per 1,000 population by 1976 from a rate of 38.8 per 1,000 in 1966. Extensive public education programmes were initiated and a network of family planning clinics was established. Over the years a vibrant Family Planning Programme developed in Jamaica.

In 1974, family planning field services were integrated with the primary health care delivery services of the Ministry of Health. Responsibility for the delivery of family planning educational services was placed with the Bureau of Health Education and for clinical services within the Nursing Division of the Ministry of Health. The adjustment required by this shift in programme model retarded family planning progress in Jamaica somewhat, no doubt with some ill effect on the achievement of initial goals. At the present time the delivery of services still rests essentially with the Ministry of Health although the Board has three clinics, one mobile service and a number of liaison officers serving in the delivery of contraceptive services. NFPB continues to promote a robust programme of Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

Although Jamaica did not attain the crude birth rate of 25 per 1,000 population targetted in 1967 for the year 1976, by developing country standards Jamaica has done well having reached the rate of 25.2 per 1,000 population in 1984. This represents a marked decline from the levels of the 1960s. In line with the current fertility situation of the island, the Board has redefined its objectives to meet the following restated demographic goals:

- (1) To ensure that the population of Jamaica does not exceed three million by the year 2000;
- (2) To reduce the crude birth rate to 20 per 1,000 population by 1990;
- (3) To achieve replacement level (2 children per woman) by the year 2000.

CHAPTER II - METHODOLOGY

The Jamaica Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey was developed along the lines of the Mexico City and Guatemala City Young Adult Surveys²³⁻²⁴ and the Johns Hopkins Surveys of Adolescent Sexuality based on a nationally representative sample of young women aged 15-19 living in households in the United States²⁵⁻²⁶

Personal interviews were conducted utilizing a multistage area probability sample of men and women 14-24 years of age with interviews conducted by trained male and female interviewers, respectively. Independent samples were selected for male and female respondents utilizing the sampling frame of the Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (JCPS) 1983. The interviews focussed on previous formal and informal courses in sex education and their content, attitudes toward sex education, sexual activity and family planning, fertility, history of sexual experience, and use of contraceptives as well as a wide range of social, economic, and demographic characteristics. The NFPB was the coordinating agency for the Survey and field work was the responsibility of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

The Survey was based on a self-weighting probability sample of the island using the sample available from the 1983 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey. The sampling frame for the JCPS was formed from the enumeration districts (ED) from the 1982 Population Census. EDs containing 60 or more dwelling units were designated as primary sampling units (PSUs). EDs with fewer than 60 dwelling units were combined with other EDs until a PSU with at least 60 dwelling units was created. For the sampling frame, the 5,600 EDs of the 1982 Census were collapsed into 4,200 PSUs. The sample includes 416 PSUs.

A two-stage sampling scheme was utilized for the JYARHS. The first stage involved selecting two PSUs each from the sampling regions that formed the JCPS sample. This stage was selected using the method of probability proportionate to size (PPS). In the second stage, households within each PSU were selected using a systematic sampling procedure, using the second stage sampling fraction as the interval of selection. The average number of households per PSU for each sex was 15.7 yielding approximately 5 eligible respondents. All young adults 14-24 years of age in the selected households were eligible for interview. For variance calculations, each pair of PSUs in each sampling region will be treated as a substratum.

Both male and female portions of the Survey were scheduled to have approximately 2,000 completed interviews. Independent samples were selected for males and females utilizing the same PSUs. The 95 percent confidence interval for this sample size, with an estimated design effect of 1.5, will be approximately 2.7 percent.

As shown in Table 2-1, 6,540 households were included in both the male and female samples yielding 2,204 females (0.37 per occupied household) and 2,188 males (0.36 per occupied household) 14-24 years of age. For females, interviews were completed for 97.1 percent of those identified as eligible for interview compared with 95.7 percent of males. Thus, this report will include data for 2,141 females and 2,084 males.

Table 2-2 shows the 1982 Census population 14-24 years and the young adults sample population 1987. The proportions of the various age groups in the sample are very close to the 1982 Census proportions.

A comparison of social and demographic characteristics of females from the 1983 Jamaica CPS and 1987 Jamaica YARHS is shown in Table 2-3. The samples are fairly similar in terms of age and patterns of union status. For 15-19 year olds, the data suggest a slight tendency towards less participation in unions at the more recent period 1987. The pattern is relatively the same for the 20-24 age group, except for those currently in union.

With respect to education, the two main observations are that first there is an increase in the level of high school education especially for the 20-24 year olds, and second, a decline in post-secondary education, again most sharply for the 20-24 year olds.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLES

Table 2-4 assembles the data on young adults by union status, educational attainment and work status, all according to age group. All classifications, with the exception of union status are fairly standard. The union status classification departs from the conventions of the census and fertility/contraceptive surveys, through the inclusion of a category identified as boyfriend/girlfriend. Actually this category is fairly similar to visiting unions in terms of its non co-residential status, but it differs from visiting unions in that the latter assumes all its members to be sexually related. The boyfriend/girlfriend union encompasses both sexual and non-sexual relationships. Its adoption was due mainly to the fact that most of the young adults in non-legal relationships found the "boyfriend/girlfriend" title a more fitting nomenclature than the visiting union relationships which they associate more with older folks. It came as no surprise therefore that the most

prevalent union type among the young adults that are in unions is the boyfriend/girlfriend category. (Later in this report when we discuss current sexual activity, we will introduce an additional concept referring to strength of the boyfriend relationship). In fact more than one-third of all males 15-19 years and more than 42 percent of those 20-24 years report their relationships as the girlfriend type. The females in all age groups are much less likely than the males to identify their relationships in this fashion. But in all age groups they are more likely than the males to be in visiting, common-law or married unions. Very few of the young adults are in legal unions and those who are, essentially are in the 20-24 age group, 1.8 percent males and 3.8 percent females. This is not a surprising finding as late marriage is a characteristic feature of man-woman relationships in Jamaica.

It is of note that slightly more men than women (49.4 percent and 46.7 percent respectively) report no involvement in unions. A high 92 percent of the female 14 years olds and 82 percent of males of matching ages are not in unions.

With respect to levels of education, females had higher levels of educational attainment than males. In all age groups the proportions of women who have attained the more prestigious secondary level education "High School" are higher than the proportions of males. In contrast, in all age groups, males surpass females in the less recognized secondary level education: the New Secondary level. In addition, the females are more likely to have attended Community Colleges, while the sexes are fairly equal in terms of their exposure to tertiary level education.

Table 2-4 also summarises the work status of the samples. Ten percent of the female sample and 8 percent of the males report that they are not students, they are not working and they are not seeking employment. This group is concentrated mostly among the 14 years olds, representing 23 percent of male 14 year olds and 12 percent of the females in that age group. Other age groups have smaller proportions of these unattached groups but enough to create a certain amount of concern about the vulnerability of these young and seemingly unattached individuals. Eighty-three percent of female 14 year olds are students compared to 69 percent of the males of comparable ages. Most of the respondents who are employed claim that they are so on a full-time basis. These are mainly the older youngsters 15-24 years, and more males than females whether full-time or part-time. Sixty-seven percent of males age 20-24 were employed, a figure which compares with 31 percent of females in similar ages. The more troubling contrast according to gender relates to unemployment, which figures show that the level of unemployment for females 20-24 years is twice as large as their male counterparts, 53 percent to 26 percent. The sex differentials with respect to other age groups are less sharp, but the proportions unemployed remain high for all age groups except the 14 year olds, regardless of sex. If it's possible to identify the at-risk groups relating to work status, they are the unattached 14 year olds, especially among the males and the unemployed 15-24 year olds especially among the females.

TABLE 2-1

HOUSEHOLD AND INTERVIEW STATUS BY SEX
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

<u>HOUSEHOLD SELECTION</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>MALE</u>
<u>Occupied Households</u>	91.8	92.1
Complete Interview	89.5	89.5
Resident Not at Home	1.3	1.4
Refusal	0.8	0.6
Other	0.3	0.6
<u>Unoccupied Households</u>	8.2	7.8
Vacant	5.1	5.0
Demolished	2.7	2.6
Commercial/Merged	0.4	0.2
<u>TOTAL.....</u>	100.0	100.0
(Total Number of Households)	(6540)	(6540)
(Total Number of Occupied Households)	(6004)	(6027)
<u>INDIVIDUAL SELECTION</u>		
Completed Interview	97.1	95.7
Refusal	2.2	3.5
Eligible Respondent Not Home	0.6	0.7
Other	0.1	0.1
<u>TOTAL.....</u>	100.0	100.0
(Total Number of Eligible Respondents)	(2204)	(2188)
(Total Number of Complete Interviews)	(2141)	(2084)

*In this and subsequent tables with percent distributions, tables may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

TABLE 2-2

PERCENTAGE POPULATION AGED 14-24 (1982 CENSUS) AND
SAMPLE POPULATION AGED 14-24

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

1982 CENSUS

1987 SAMPLE

Age Group	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female
14	10.3	10.5	10.0	9.9	10.4	9.5
15-19	49.6	50.2	49.0	50.5	52.2	48.9
20-24	40.1	39.2	40.9	39.6	37.5	41.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	(530,463)	(260,335)	(270,128)	(4225)	(2084)*	(2141)
Percentage of Total Population	24.2	24.2	24.2			

* Ten cases were excluded due to incomplete information

TABLE 2-3

COMPARATIVE SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS,
1983 JAMAICA CPS AND 1987 JAMAICA YARHS

A) Union Status (Percent Distribution)

Age Group	1983 CPS				1987 YARHS			
	Currently In Union	Previous In Union	Never In Union	Total	Currently In Union	Previous In Union	Never In Union	Total
15-19	43.3	13.2	43.4	100.0	39.1	13.3	47.6	100.0
20-24	74.0	17.3	8.7	100.0	74.8	13.9	11.3	100.0

B) Level of Education (Percent Distribution)

Level of Education	1983 CPS		1987 YARHS	
	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24
Primary	20.1	25.2	22.4	21.1
New Secondary	44.9	37.4	44.8	45.9
High School	27.7	16.8	28.3	24.7
Post Secondary	7.3	20.6	4.5	8.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2-4

RESPONDENTS BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, BY CURRENT UNION STATUS
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND WORK STATUS
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTIC	MALE				FEMALE			
	TOTAL	14	15-19	20-24	TOTAL	14	15-19	20-24
<u>Union Status</u>								
No Union	49.4	82.4	57.7	28.8	46.7	91.6	57.8	23.4
Married	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.8
Common-law	2.1	0.0	0.4	5.1	11.6	0.0	5.2	21.7
Visiting	12.2	0.0	7.4	21.9	19.5	1.5	14.8	29.1
Girlfriend/ Boyfriend	35.6	17.6	34.3	42.4	20.6	6.9	22.2	21.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Education</u>								
Primary	26.4	34.3	24.5	27.0	23.8	42.9	22.2	21.1
New Secondary	52.5	46.3	54.6	51.3	44.0	31.5	44.8	45.8
High School	18.3	19.0	19.3	16.6	26.4	24.6	28.3	24.7
Comm. College	1.2	0.0	1.3	1.5	3.9	0.0	3.8	4.8
Tertiary	1.3	0.0	0.1	3.3	1.5	0.0	0.3	3.3
Other	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Work Status</u>								
Student Only	27.2	68.5	34.9	5.1	35.2	83.2	50.2	6.7
Student + Emp.	3.2	0.5	3.0	4.2	1.9	0.0	1.2	3.0
Unemployed	22.7	4.2	23.9	26.0	37.9	5.4	31.7	52.6
Employed P.T	9.8	1.4	8.0	14.7	2.7	0.0	2.0	4.0
Employed F.T	29.0	1.8	20.4	48.7	12.6	0.0	5.1	24.2
Other	8.0	23.6	9.8	1.3	9.7	11.3	9.8	9.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(2084)	(216)	(1087)	(781)	(2141)	(203)	(1046)	(892)

CHAPTER III - SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTIVE BEHAVIOR

This Chapter focuses on the sexual experience and contraceptive behavior of female and male young adults in Jamaica. As will be evident in Table 3-6, less than one percent of both females and males with sexual experience reported that their first partner was within a legal or consensual union. Thus, in the Caribbean context, reported sexual experience rates are essentially pre-union sexual experience rates.

Two-thirds of females (66.2 percent) 14-24 years of age report sexual experience compared with 81.8 percent of males in this age group. Sexual experience, defined here as having sexual intercourse at least once, is shown in Table 3-1 by age group and individual year of age.

For both sexes, as may be expected, sexual experience increases with age. The sexual experience rate for females at age 14 is 15.3 percent. This figure more than doubles by age 16 to 36.3 percent and doubles once again by age 18 to 76.5 percent. By age 22, more than 90 percent of the females report having had sexual intercourse. Almost half of males report sexual experience by age 14, increasing to almost three-fourths by age 16. Sexual experience is essentially universal for 20-24 year old males. At age 14, the sexual experience rate for males is three times the rate reported by females and remains twice as high at ages 15 and 16. However, at age 17, there is a very large increase in sexual experience reported by females narrowing the gap considerably between the sexes. By age 21, there is only a 7 percentage point difference between the sexes and at age 24, the rates are essentially equal.

The relationship between sexual experience and education is shown in Table 3-2. For females, within each age group, those with less than high school education are the most likely to have had sexual intercourse. For males, within each age group there is little difference in sexual experience across the education categories.

Table 3-3 examines the relationship between sexual experience and current employment status for females and males. Percent sexually experienced females is lowest for those whose status is attending school or are combining school and work. It is highest for those who are unemployed or who are in part-time employment. This holds true for all age groups except for those 20-24 years of age. With respect to the males, though school status does make some difference, this is not as marked especially after age 17 years.

These findings suggest that the positive motivations for attaining career goals associated with staying in school appear to deter young women in Jamaica from initiating sexual activity, but appear to have little effect on the sexual activity of young men. The higher percent with sexual experience for those out of school may also represent those who have had a pregnancy and never returned to school (see Chapter IV, Table 4-4).

Sixteen percent of females with sexual experience report their first sexual intercourse taking place before 14 years of age (Table 3-4). For males, more than half (57.8 percent) report their first sexual experience occurred prior to 14 years of age. In fact, one out of seven sexually experienced males

(14.7 percent) said their first experience was prior to 10 years of age. The average age at first intercourse for males is 14.3 years, and their partner is reported to be 13.2 years of age on the average. For females, their average age at first intercourse is 16.9 years and their partner was 19.7 years of age, on average. Thus, males were younger than females by 2.6 years, on average, at first intercourse. And, the males' partner was younger by 1.1 years, whereas the females' partner was older by 2.8 years.

Table 3-5 compares the average age at first intercourse for males and females across a variety of characteristics. Several points can be made from these data. First, for each category shown, males have a younger average age at first intercourse relative to females. Second, the average age at first intercourse is identical for age groups 14 to 19 and 20 to 24 for both females and males. Thus, there appears to have been no change in age at first intercourse in the recent past in Jamaica for either females or males. Third, both completing higher levels of schooling and staying in school are associated with a delay in the initiation of sexual activity of females, but not males.

Most females (83.6 percent) report their first partner to be their boyfriend (Table 3-6). Less than five percent reported their first partner to be within a legal or consensual union or a visiting relationship. Across the age-at-first-intercourse categories, the proportion of first partners who were boyfriends increases and friends decrease up to 19 years of age. Almost 20 percent of those 20-24 years of age at first intercourse reported their first partner to be within legal or consensual union or a visiting union.

The first sexual experience for males is somewhat different. Less than one percent report their first partner to be within marriage or a visiting relationship, and only 28 percent said it was a girlfriend. Over two-thirds report their first partner to be a friend with no sense of commitment. Only males in age group 18 to 24 report more than half of their first partners to be a girlfriend.

Table 3-7 compares the age of the respondent at time of first intercourse to the age of their partner. Very few females had intercourse for the first time with someone their same age or younger. Nearly 90 percent of the females reported their partner was at least one year older, and one-fourth reported he was 6 or more years older. Males had a very different relationship in terms of the age of their partner. Nearly 60 percent of all males had first intercourse with someone either their age or younger. This percentage increased as age at first intercourse became older.

Most females had their first sexual experience either at their partner's house (63.9 percent) or at their own home (23.5 percent) (Table 3-8). This pattern held for each age at first intercourse category, but the percentage having sex at their partners' house increased beginning with 13 years of age. Males were more diverse as to their place of first sexual intercourse. Most had their first sexual encounter either at their partner's house (31.0 percent) or their own home (28.4 percent), but the bush (17.0 percent), friend's house (8.6 percent) and school (8.6 percent) were also locations frequently used.

There is a striking difference between females and males in use of contraception at first intercourse (Table 3-9). Females (40.4 percent) were almost four times more likely than males (10.9 percent) to have used contraception. However, this is

explained in part by the older age at first intercourse for females as use of contraception increases with age at first intercourse. About thirty percent of females who had first intercourse at less than 15 years of age report using contraception. By age 18-19, one half of the females used contraception and 59 percent of those with first sexual experience at 20-24 years of age used a method.

Although usage rates also increase for males with age at first intercourse, they are always lower than the corresponding female usage rates. In fact, differences are quite substantial when first intercourse is less than 15 years of age. Less than 4 percent of males used a contraceptive when their first intercourse was reported to be at less than 14 years of age. Some, but not all, of the total difference seen is accounted for by the different distributions in age at first intercourse. When we apply the male usage rates to the female age distribution, the total usage rate for males would be 22.8 percent, twice the 11.0 percent based on the male age distribution but still only approximately one-half the female contraceptive usage rate.

Methods used at first sexual experience are similar for both males and females (Table 3-10). The overwhelming majority, about eighty percent for each sex, report that they or their partner used condoms. A distant second and third were pill and withdrawal. There is somewhat greater reliance on the pill by females when they have an older age at first intercourse.

The source of contraception used at first intercourse differs for females and males (Table 3-11). Females who reported their partner used either Panther or other condoms, gave the drugstore/pharmacy, clinic/health center and supermarket/shop as the primary sources. Males who reported using Panthers, also identified these three locations as important sources, but in addition, over one-fourth stated that they obtained the Panthers from a friend.

Responsibility for the decision to use contraception differed for the two sexes. Sixty-five percent of female users, but only 30 percent of males, said that it was a joint decision on the part of the couple to use contraception (Table 3-12). One-half of the males stated that they made the decision compared with 18 percent of the females.

A greater proportion of females used contraception at first intercourse if they had sex education in school and discussion of contraceptive methods were part of the course (45.5 percent versus 36.1 percent, respectively) (Table 3-13). For males, having had a sex education course seemed to make little difference in whether they used contraception or not. For both females and males, those who had completed some high school or more education were more likely to have used contraception at first intercourse than the less educated. For females, but not for males, the group with highest contraceptive use in each educational category were those who had attended a sex education class in school.

The majority of young adults--60 percent of females and 90 percent of males--did not use contraception at first sexual intercourse. They were asked why not? Almost one-third of females said that they did not have knowledge of contraception at the time of their first sexual experience (Table 3-14). However, this reason is inversely correlated with age at first intercourse with fewer giving this reason when first sexual experience came after 15 years of age. The same is true for males. One-half of males gave this reason but from Table 3-4 age at first intercourse was substantially younger for males than females. The second most important reason for not using for both sexes was that they did not expect to have sex at the time of first intercourse. Twenty-six percent of females and

22 percent of males gave this reason, with the percentage increasing as age at first intercourse increases.

Current sexual activity for sexually experienced young adults, of those reporting sexual intercourse in the past month, is shown by current relationship in Table 3-15. Current relationship is a new concept we are introducing here when discussing current sexual activity in the Caribbean context. Among the young adults, there appears to be less distinction between a boy/girl friend and visiting partner than among the older generation. Thus in this survey, we have differentiated between those that report a boy/girl friend as a partner and have had sexual relations versus those that have not yet had sexual relations. A final category are sexually experienced youth who report no current partner.

Almost one-half of both sexually experienced males and females are currently sexually active (Table 3-15). However, the proportion sexually active varies by current relationship for both sexes. Most, but not all, young adults in a legal marriage or common law union report that they are currently sexually active. The majority of those not sexually active report that they (or their partner) are pregnant, postpartum or travelling. Sexual activity for visiting unions and boy/girl friend with sexual relations are similar. Fifty-three to sixty percent of females and 71 to 76 percent of males in these relationships are currently sexually active. Those reporting a boy/girl friend with no sexual relations or no partner also have similar sexual activity rates--one to four percent of the females and 13 to 15 percent of the males.

Table 3-16 shows the frequency of sexual relations during the past month for females and males. Both females and males had sexual relations about five times, on average, during the past month. As expected, those females and males in married or common-law relationships had sex more frequently than those in visiting unions or boy/girl friend relationships.

As shown in Table 3-17, for those females and males who had sexual intercourse in the past 30 days, about 70 percent used contraception. Use was high for all current relationships except males with no current partner who report only 54 percent using contraception.

There are differences in methods used by sex and by current relationship for those who had sexual intercourse in the past month (Table 3-18). Fifty percent of sexually active females using contraception are using the pill followed by 28 percent whose partner uses the condom and 13 percent utilizing injectables. Pill use is about the same for all relationships. However, there is less condom use (14 percent) and greater use of injectables (24 percent) among women in a legal or consensual union compared with women in visiting unions or who have sexual relationships with their boyfriend, (condoms-32 to 36 percent; injectables-9 to 8 percent).

The condom is still the most prevalent method reported by sexually active men, but there is more reliance on the condom and less reliance on the pill and injectables as the current relationship changes from legal and consensual union to visiting union or girl friend to no partner.

As mentioned previously, young adult surveys also have been carried out in Mexico City and Guatemala City. Although Hispanic cultures are very different than the Caribbean, it may be useful to compare the differences and similarities of results for the selected variables shown in Table 3-19.

Pre-union sexual experience rates are higher in Jamaica for both females and males. The differences are greater for females. However, the rate for 15-19 year old females in Jamaica is not much higher than that reported in the United States where 43 percent of never married 15-19 year olds report sexual intercourse (18). For females, the average age at first intercourse is about 17 years in each study. In each study, the females' partners were from about 3 years to 5 years older. The average age at first intercourse is younger for males compared to females in each study. Males in Guatemala City and Mexico City have older partners, while in Jamaica their partner is slightly younger.

Less than half of females and less than one-third of males in each area used contraception at first intercourse. However, comparisons by sex are quite different. Whereas 40 percent of female Jamaican young adults report using contraception at first pre-union sexual intercourse, only 22 percent in Mexico City and 11 percent in Guatemala City report doing so. For males, Jamaican young adults report lowest use-11 percent compared with 15 and 31 percent in Guatemala City and Mexico City respectively. As discussed in this report, the overall lower use among males in Jamaica is due, in part, to the younger age at first intercourse. However, this very low use in Jamaica shows the necessity to provide sex and family life education to males at a very early age - both in and out of school. The principal method used in each country is different.

TABLE 3-1

SEXUAL EXPERIENCE BY AGE AND SEX
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

Age Group	Percent Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse		Number of Cases	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
14	15.3	46.8	203	216
15-17	41.2	70.0	645	666
18-19	78.3	90.7	401	421
20-24	90.5	96.8	892	781
TOTAL	66.2	81.8	2141	2084

Individual Ages					
Ages		Percent Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse		Number of Cases	
		Female	Male	Female	Male
14		15.3	46.8	203	216
15		27.0	57.6	230	231
16		36.3	74.7	226	225
17		64.6	78.6	189	210
18		76.5	89.5	196	220
19		80.0	92.0	205	201
20		87.2	96.4	195	192
21		89.6	96.6	183	175
22		90.9	98.1	187	158
23		91.3	97.1	195	136
24		94.7	95.8	132	120

TABLE 3-2

PERCENT SEXUALLY EXPERIENCED BY SEX, AGE, AND EDUCATION
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

FEMALE

Age Group	Education**			Number of Cases		
	PCL	NSC	SHS	PCL	NSC	SHS
14	13.8	26.6	4.0	87	64	50
15-17	49.3	49.5	23.6	148	287	208
18-19	90.7	78.0	70.2	86	182	131
20-24	96.3	94.1	81.5	188	409	292
TOTAL	67.6	72.8	56.0	509	942	681

MALE

Age Group	Education**			Number of Cases		
	PCL	NSC	SHS	PCL	NSC	SHS
14	45.3	46.0	51.2	75	100	41
15-17	70.6	70.2	67.9	170	363	131
18-19	87.6	92.2	90.4	97	230	94
20-24	97.2	97.0	95.8	211	401	168
TOTAL	80.3	82.4	82.0	553	1094	434

* <25 Cases

** Education Categories:

PCL=Primary complete or less

NSC=New secondary complete or less

SHS=Some high school or more

TABLE 3-3

PERCENT SEXUALLY EXPERIENCED BY SEX, AGE, AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

FEMALE

Age Group	Employment Status							Number of Cases Employment Status						
	Total	Schl Only	Schl +Work	Un- Emp.	Emp/ P.T.	Emp/ F.T.	Other	Total	Schl Only	Schl +Work	Un- Emp.	Emp/ P.T.	Emp/ F.T.	Other
14	15.3	13.6	*	*	*	*	*	203	169	0	11	0	0	23
15-17	41.2	26.7	*	78.5	*	*	53.5	645	438	1	130	5	13	58
18-19	78.3	54.0	*	88.1	*	72.5	84.1	401	87	12	202	16	40	44
20-24	90.5	71.7	66.7	94.7	94.4	86.6	96.4	891	60	27	469	36	216	84
TOTAL	66.2	30.5	72.5	89.5	91.2	84.0	73.6	2141	754	40	812	57	269	209

MALE

Age Group	Employment Status							Number of Cases Employment Status						
	Total	Schl Only	Schl +Work	Un- Emp.	Emp/ P.T.	Emp/ F.T.	Other	Total	Schl Only	Schl +Work	Un- Emp.	Emp/ P.T.	Emp/ F.T.	Other
14	46.8	46.6	*	*	*	*	43.1	216	148	1	9	3	4	51
15-17	69.9	67.2	*	84.8	78.4	70.5	53.6	665	320	17	112	37	95	84
18-19	90.7	94.9	*	89.2	88.0	92.1	*	421	59	16	148	50	126	22
20-24	96.8	90.0	97.0	96.1	94.7	97.6	*	781	40	33	203	115	380	10
TOTAL	81.8	66.3	94.0	90.7	90.2	92.1	56.9	2084	567	67	472	205	605	167

* < 25 Cases

TABLE 3-4

AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BY SEX
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

<u>Age at First Sexual Intercourse</u>	<u>Female*</u>	<u>Male**</u>
<10	0.5	14.7
10	0.4	10.8
11	1.2	6.3
12	4.5	13.5
13	9.0	12.5
14	14.5	13.9
15	18.4	11.0
16	19.3	8.6
17	14.2	4.2
18	9.8	2.7
19	4.7	0.8
20	1.8	0.7
21	0.6	0.0
22	0.6	0.1
23	0.4	0.1
24	0.1	0.0
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No. of Cases	(1392)	(1596)
Average Age at First Intercourse***	16.9	14.3
Average Age of Partner	19.7	13.2

*Excludes 26 females who had sexual intercourse but did not report age at first intercourse.

**Excludes 109 males who had sexual intercourse but did not report age at first intercourse.

***Calculated using standard life table techniques.

TABLE 3-5

AVERAGE AGE AT FIRST INTERCOURSE* BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS AND SEX
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
TOTAL	16.9	(2115)	14.3	(1975)
<u>Age Group</u>				
14-19	16.9	(1242)	14.3	(1252)
20-24	16.9	(873)	14.3	(723)
<u>Age Group X</u>				
<u>School</u>				
14-19 LHS	16.7	(1069)	14.4	(1156)
HSC+	17.9	(167)	13.5	(94)
20-24 LHS	16.5	(681)	14.3	(614)
HSC+	18.8	(189)	14.4	(108)
<u>Age Group X</u>				
<u>Current School Status</u>				
14-19 Not in school	18.1	(706)	14.4	(545)
In school	16.0	(532)	14.2	(706)
20-24 Not in school	19.1	(84)	15.1	(68)
In school	16.8	(788)	14.2	(654)

*Calculated using standard Life Table techniques.

TABLE 3-6

AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BY SEX AND RELATIONSHIP OF PARTNER
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

FEMALE

Age First Sexual Intercourse	Relationship of Partner						Total	No. of Cases
	Boy/Girl Friend	Friend	Visiting Partner	Husband/ Wife	Rape	Other		
<13	62.0	33.7	1.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	100.0	92
13-14	83.8	12.8	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	327
15-17	85.9	8.5	4.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	100.0	721
18-19	90.6	2.5	3.4	2.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	203
20-24	71.4	2.0	12.2	6.1	6.1	2.0	100.0	49
TOTAL*	83.6	10.1	3.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	100.0	1418

MALE

< 10	13.6	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.6	100.0	235
10-12	20.1	74.7	0.2	0.0	1.0	3.9	100.0	487
13-14	27.2	68.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	3.6	100.0	422
15-17	38.3	57.5	1.3	0.3	0.0	2.6	100.0	381
18-24	57.7	40.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	71
TOTAL**	27.5	67.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	3.4	100.0	1705

*Total includes 26 cases who had sexual experience but did not report age at first intercourse.

**Total includes 109 cases who had sexual experience but did not report age at first intercourse.

TABLE 3-7

AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BY SEX AND AGE OF PARTNER
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

FEMALE

Age First Intercourse	Age of Female's Partner						Total	Mean Age*	No. of Cases
	Younger	Same Age	Older (Years)			Unknown			
			1-2	3-5	6+				
<13	3.3	8.7	19.6	31.5	29.4	7.6	100.0	15.5	92
13-14	0.9	5.2	24.5	38.8	28.4	2.1	100.0	18.0	327
15-17	0.8	5.3	26.8	42.7	22.3	2.1	100.0	19.9	721
18-24	2.0	12.3	29.4	29.4	25.8	1.2	100.0	22.4	252
TOTAL	1.2	6.8	26.2	38.6	24.9	2.3	100.0	19.7	1392

MALE

Age First Intercourse	Age of Male's Partner						Total	Mean Age**	No. of Cases
	Younger	Same Age	Older (Years)			Unknown			
			1-2	3-5	6+				
<10	12.8	29.8	36.2	14.0	6.0	1.3	100.0	9.1	235
10-12	16.0	35.3	32.6	12.1	2.3	1.6	100.0	11.4	487
13-14	28.4	31.8	31.3	5.9	1.9	0.7	100.0	13.5	422
15-17	36.5	30.4	26.8	3.4	1.8	1.1	100.0	15.8	381
18-24	57.8	9.9	19.7	11.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	17.7	71
TOTAL	25.6	31.3	30.8	8.6	2.5	1.2	100.0	13.2	1596

*Excludes 32 cases with unknown age of first partner.

**Excludes 19 cases with unknown age of first partner.

TABLE 3-8

PLACE OF FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BY SEX AND AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

FEMALE

Place	Total	Age First Sexual Intercourse			
		<13	13-14	15-17	18-24
Partner's house	63.9	43.5	62.4	66.4	66.3
Respondent's house	23.5	31.5	25.1	21.6	23.8
Friend's house	4.4	8.7	4.6	4.3	2.8
Bush	1.6	3.3	2.4	1.1	1.2
Hotel/motel	1.4	2.2	1.2	0.8	3.2
Beach	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.4
School	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.7	0.0
Other	2.4	5.4	1.2	3.0	2.4
Unknown	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(1392)	(92)	(327)	(721)	(252)

MALE

Place	Total	Age First Sexual Intercourse				
		<10	10-12	13-14	15-17	18-24
Partner's house	31.0	34.5	28.3	27.5	34.6	42.2
Respondent's house	28.4	34.5	30.5	27.0	26.0	25.4
Bush	17.0	17.4	23.5	18.7	11.6	4.2
Friend's house	8.6	3.4	5.5	9.1	11.8	16.9
School	8.6	3.8	5.9	12.1	8.9	2.8
Beach	1.9	0.4	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.8
Hotel/motel	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4
Other	3.7	4.7	4.1	2.7	4.0	1.4
Unknown	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	2.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(1596)	(235)	(272)	(637)	(381)	(71)

TABLE 3-9

REPORTED USE OF CONTRACEPTION AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
BY AGE AT FIRST INTERCOURSE AND SEX
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

Age at First Intercourse	Percent Who Used Method at First Intercourse		No. of Cases	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
<14	29.5	3.5	217	922
14	32.2	12.2	202	222
15-17	43.0	24.9	721	381
18-19	50.7	41.1	203	56
20-24	59.2	*	49	15
TOTAL	40.4	10.9	1418**	1705***

* <25 Cases

**Total includes 26 cases with unknown age at first intercourse.

***Total includes 109 cases with unknown age at first intercourse.

TABLE 3-10

CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY METHOD AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE,
 BY SEX AND AGE AT FIRST INTERCOURSE
 1987 JAMAICA YARHS
 (PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

FEMALE

Method	Total	Age at First Intercourse			
		<15	15-17	18-19	20-24
Condom	78.7	82.1	80.6	72.9	65.5
-Panther	46.8	55.0	46.4	41.8	34.5
-Other condom	31.9	27.1	34.2	31.1	31.0
Pill	10.5	7.8	10.3	10.7	24.1
-Perle	7.2	6.2	7.1	7.8	10.3
-Other pill	3.3	1.6	3.2	2.9	13.8
Withdrawal	8.6	9.3	7.7	9.7	10.3
Rhythm	1.4	0.8	1.0	3.9	0.0
Injection	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Billings	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(573*)	(129)	(310)	(103)	(29)

MALE

Method	Total	Age at First Intercourse		
		<15	15-17	18-24
Condom	80.7	81.3	83.2	73.4
-Panther	68.3	61.0	73.7	66.7
-Other condom	12.4	20.3	9.5	6.7
Pill	8.6	6.8	10.6	6.7
-Perle	7.5	5.1	9.5	6.7
-Other pill	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.0
Withdrawal	8.1	10.2	2.1	20.0
Rhythm	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.0
Injection	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Billings	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0
Other	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(186**)	(59)	(95)	(30)

*Includes 2 cases with unknown age at first intercourse.

**Includes 2 cases with unknown age at first intercourse.

TABLE 3-11

SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTION FOR THOSE WHO USED CONTRACEPTION AT FIRST INTERCOURSE BY SEX
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Source	Female*				Male*	
	Total	Panther	Other Condom	Perle	Total	Panther
Drugstore/Pharmacy	25.7	27.6	24.6	41.5	17.7	20.5
Clinic/Health Center	19.0	23.5	12.6	41.5	23.7	27.6
Supermarket/Shop	12.9	14.6	18.0	4.9	10.2	13.4
Private MD	1.4	0.4	0.6	7.3	0.5	0.0
Government Hospital	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.8
JFPA Clinic	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.8
Friend	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	24.2	26.8
Other Private Clinic	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
District Health Worker	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6
Operation Friendship Clinic	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0
Outreach Worker	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.3	1.6
Other	8.0	2.2	3.8	2.4	9.7	7.1
Doesn't Remember/Know	29.7	28.7	37.7	2.4	3.2	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(573)	(268)	(183)	(41)	(186)	(127)

**Individual columns for other methods excluded because less than 25 cases in each column.

TABLE 3-12
WHO MADE DECISION TO USE CONTRACEPTION AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BY SEX
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	Sex	
	Female	Male
Decision Maker		
Both Together	64.7	29.6
Respondent	18.3	50.0
Partner	16.9	19.4
Doesn't Remember	0.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0
No of Cases	(573)	(186)

Source: Survey of Reproductive Health and Family Planning, Jamaica, 1987. Data for 1987.

	1987	1988	1989	1990
Both Together	64.7	64.7	64.7	64.7
Respondent	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3
Partner	16.9	16.9	16.9	16.9
Doesn't Remember	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Reproductive Health and Family Planning, Jamaica, 1987-1990. Data for 1987-1990.

TABLE 3-13

PERCENT USING CONTRACEPTION AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, BY SEX AND EDUCATION
 BY WHETHER HAD A SEX EDUCATION CLASS IN SCHOOL IN WHICH CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS WERE DISCUSSED
 1987 JAMAICA YARHS

1987 JAMAICA YARHS									
FEMALE		Education							
Sex Education			Primary Complete or Less		New Secondary Complete or Less		Some High School or More		
Class in School	Total								
Yes	45.5	(653)	40.5	(121)	42.3	(343)	54.3	(186)	
No	36.1	(765)	26.0	(223)	35.9	(343)	48.2	(195)	
TOTAL	40.4	(1418)	31.1	(344)	39.1	(686)	51.2	(381)	
MALE		Education							
Sex Education			Primary Complete or Less		New Secondary Complete or Less		Some High School or More		
Class in School	Total								
Yes	12.3	(778)	8.5	(106)	11.0	(442)	16.6	(229)	
No	9.7	(927)	8.9	(338)	8.9	(460)	14.2	(127)	
TOTAL	10.9	(1705)	8.8	(444)	10.0	(902)	15.7	(356)	

TABLE 3-14

REASON DID NOT USE CONTRACEPTION AT TIME OF FIRST
SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, BY SEX AND AGE AT FIRST INTERCOURSE
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Reason	Total	FEMALE				Total	MALE			
		Age First Intercourse					Age First Intercourse			
		<15	15-17	18-24	<13		13-14	15-17	18-24	
No knowledge of contraception	31.9	50.0	24.6	16.5	51.0	66.7	40.6	23.9	23.1	
Didn't expect to have intercourse	26.1	19.2	29.1	31.3	21.8	13.1	25.9	37.5	30.8	
Wanted to use but could not get it at that moment	5.2	4.6	5.2	6.1	4.6	1.4	6.0	11.8	7.7	
Partner against using	5.0	3.9	5.2	7.0	1.5	0.6	3.3	1.4	7.7	
Contraceptives bad for your health	4.7	1.1	7.4	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	5.1	
Didn't think could get pregnant	3.6	3.9	3.4	4.4	2.2	3.3	1.4	0.7	0.0	
Didn't know where to obtain	2.1	1.8	2.5	1.7	4.2	2.1	5.7	7.9	7.7	
Doesn't like using contraception	1.9	1.1	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Too embarrassed to get method	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.6	1.3	0.6	1.9	2.5	5.1	
Intercourse not satisfying when using contraception	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.6	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	
Desired pregnancy	1.2	1.1	0.5	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.6	
Wasn't interested in using	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Religion	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	
Other	7.1	4.7	6.7	13.1	9.5	10.1	10.9	7.9	7.7	
Doesn't know/Remember	6.5	5.4	8.1	2.6	2.4	1.6	2.2	4.0	2.6	
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of Cases	(825*)	(282)	(406)	(115)	(1489**)	(700)	(367)	(280)	(39)	

*Total includes 22 cases with unknown age at first intercourse; 16 cases reporting rape at first intercourse are excluded from table.

**Total includes 103 cases with unknown age at first intercourse; 7 cases reporting rape at first intercourse are excluded from table.

TABLE 3-15

PERCENT OF SEXUALLY EXPERIENCED FEMALES AND MALES
REPORTING HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN PAST MONTH
BY CURRENT RELATIONSHIP
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

Current Relationship	Percentage		Number of Cases	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Married/Common-Law	77.0	81.7	282	60
Visiting Union	60.1	76.2	418	252
Boy/Girl Friend- Sexually Relationship	52.7	71.1	389	650
Boy/Girl Friend- No Sexually Relationship	3.8	13.0	52	92
No Partner Currently	1.1	14.9	277	651
TOTAL	47.8	47.6	1418	1705

TABLE 3-16

FREQUENCY OF SEXUAL RELATIONS IN PAST MONTH, SEXUALLY ACTIVE
FEMALES AND MALES BY CURRENT RELATIONSHIP
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

FEMALE						MALE		
Frequency	Total	Married/ Common Law	Visiting Union	Boy Friend/ Sexually Active	Total	Married/ Common Law	Visiting Union	Girl Friend/ Sexually Active
1	16.8	6.4	19.1	24.9	15.1	0.0	11.5	14.7
2	17.8	14.3	20.3	17.6	25.0	14.3	21.4	24.9
3	12.8	13.8	10.4	15.1	12.7	10.2	15.1	11.7
4	14.6	17.1	12.8	14.6	14.8	14.3	10.9	18.6
5	6.9	6.0	7.6	7.3	7.5	8.2	7.3	8.0
6	7.2	9.7	6.4	5.8	5.7	16.3	4.2	5.8
7-10	10.9	14.8	12.8	4.9	11.3	20.4	17.7	9.5
11-24	8.0	12.9	6.4	4.4	6.2	14.3	8.8	5.2
25+	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.1
Unknown	4.1	3.7	3.6	5.4	1.0	2.0	2.6	0.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(678*)	(217)	(251)	(205)	(812**)	(49)	(192)	(462)
Average Frequency	4.8 (644)	6.3 (209)	4.5 (241)	3.7 (194)	4.5 (804)	6.5 (48)	5.1 (187)	4.4 (460)

*Total includes 5 cases reporting no sexual relationship with current boyfriend or partner.

**Total includes 109 cases reporting no sexual relationship with current girlfriend or partner.

TABLE 3-17

PERCENT SEXUALLY EXPERIENCED FEMALES AND MALES
HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN PAST MONTH, WHO USED
CONTRACEPTION AT LAST INTERCOURSE, BY CURRENT RELATIONSHIP AND SEX
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

Current Relationship	Percent Using Contraception		No. of Cases	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Married/Common Law	62.7	71.4	217	49
Visiting Union	78.1	73.4	251	192
Boy/Girl Friend-Sexual Relationship	65.4	69.5	205	462
Boy/Girl Friend-No Sexual Relationship	*	*	2	12
No Partner	*	53.6	3	97
TOTAL	69.3	68.5	678	812

* < 25 Cases

TABLE 3-18

METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION USED AT LAST INTERCOURSE FOR THOSE HAVING SEXUAL
INTERCOURSE IN THE PAST MONTH BY SEX AND CURRENT RELATIONSHIP
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

FEMALE

Method	Total	Married/ Common Law	Visiting Union	Boy Friend
Perle	24.3	21.3	28.1	22.4
Other Pill	25.1	30.2	22.4	23.1
Panther	19.4	8.8	23.0	24.6
Other Condom	8.5	5.2	8.7	11.2
Injection	13.0	24.3	8.7	8.2
Withdrawal	7.0	6.6	6.6	8.2
IUD	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.5
Rhythm	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8
Spermicides	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No. of Cases	(464*)	(135)	(195)	(130)

MALE

Method	Total	Married/ Common Law	Visiting Union	Girl Friend	No Partner Now
Perle	16.1	28.6	21.8	13.4	11.5
Other Pill	3.9	8.6	7.0	2.5	0.0
Panther	53.2	28.6	42.2	59.2	59.6
Other Condom	11.1	5.7	13.4	11.5	7.7
Injection	2.2	17.1	2.1	0.6	1.9
Withdrawal	10.6	2.9	9.9	10.9	17.3
IUD	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Rhythm	1.2	5.7	2.1	0.6	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.7	2.9	0.7	0.3	1.9
Unknown	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No. of Cases	(556*)	(35)	(142)	(321)	(52)

*Total female includes 4 cases using contraception in past month reporting no sexual relationship with current partner. Total male includes 8 such cases.

Table 3-19

COMPARISON OF SELECTED SURVEY FINDINGS
JAMAICA, GUATEMALA CITY AND MEXICO CITY

		FEMALE			MALE		
		Jamaica	Guatemala City	Mexico City	Jamaica	Guatemala City	Mexico City
PERCENTAGE REPORTING							
Pre-Union Sexual Inter-							
course*							
	15-19	55.4	11.6	13.4	78.1	64.2	43.5
	20-24	90.5	35.0	39.1	96.8	85.4	85.7
Average Age-							
	First Intercourse	16.9	16.7	17.0	14.3	14.7	15.7
	Average of Partner	19.7	21.6	20.6	13.3	20.0	18.4
Percentage Using Contra-							
ception at First Pre-union:							
	-Sexual Intercourse	40.4	10.7	22.4	10.9	15.0	31.1
	-Principal Method	Condom	**	Rhythm	Condom	Pill	Rhythm
Percentage Receiving Sex							
Education Course							
	-In School	77.6	46.4	77.6	59.5	60.6	73.3
	-Outside school	17.7	19.4	15.2	8.7	27.2	11.2
Percentage Knowing Most							
Fertile Period of							
	Menstrual Cycle:	19.3	19.0	26.1	21.0	17.5	24.1

*For Jamaica, since less than one percent of reported first sexual intercourse was within a marriage or consensual union, all reported sexual experience is included here (See text).

***25 Cases.

CHAPTER IV - FERTILITY--EXPERIENCE, ATTITUDES AND EXPECTATIONS

This Chapter presents data on the fertility experience and attitudes of females and the fertility expectations of females and males in the Jamaica YARHS. Where possible, data from the 1987 JYARHS will be compared to data from two earlier surveys--1975-76 Jamaica Fertility Survey (JFS) and 1983 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (JCPS).

Results from the 1987 Jamaica YARHS show the average age at menarche for all females aged 14-24 was 13.1 years (Table 4-1). Less than 10 percent of the women reported having their first period before age 12, and only 5.6 percent reported having their first period after age 15. The average age at menarche appears to be fairly stable in Jamaica, as all 3 older age groups (15-17, 18-19, and 20-24) had average ages between 13.0 and 13.4 years.

Forty percent of the females 14-24 years of age reported having had a pregnancy (Table 4-2). Among sexually experienced females, 61 percent reported having been pregnant. The percent ever-pregnant increases rapidly across the age groups reaching nearly 40 percent by the 18-19 age group. For the sexually experienced, nearly one-third reported having had a pregnancy by age 15-17; increasing to 50 percent by ages 18-19. There appears to be a strong negative association between becoming pregnant and the length of time spent in school (Table 4-3). Women who terminated their schooling at the primary or some secondary level are much more likely to have become pregnant (80-84 percent by age 20-24) than those women who completed high school or have had some college (38-40 percent by age

20-24). Following this result, Table 4-4 shows that one-third of the women were in school when they become pregnant with their first child, and only 19 percent returned to school after their delivery. This is especially dramatic for the youngest age group, where 80 percent of those aged 13-15 at time of their first birth were in school and only 26 percent returned to school following the delivery.

Among those women who are sexually experienced, those currently "In Union" are most likely to have ever been pregnant (92 percent), followed by those currently in "Visiting Unions" (69 percent) (Table 4-5). Those women currently with a boyfriend but not sexually active are the least likely to have ever been pregnant (19 percent). In general, all of these relationships strengthen as age of the woman increases.

Of those females who had been pregnant, 56 percent had one pregnancy, 29 percent two pregnancies, and 15 percent three or more (Table 4-6). As expected, the number of pregnancies increases with age of the woman. Nearly 90 percent of ever-pregnant women 15-17 years of age had only one pregnancy, while of those age 20-24, less than one-half had only one pregnancy and over 20 percent had 3 or more pregnancies.

Table 4-7 compares the average number of children ever born from the 1987 JYARHS to data from the 1975-76 JFS and 1983 JCPS. The average number of children ever born has declined during this 12 year interval, from 0.3 to 0.2 children on average for women age 15-19, and from 1.6 to 1.1 children on average for women age 20-24. The 20-24 fertility change was a decline of 31 percent. The average age at first live birth, for all women who have had a birth, was 18.6 years in 1987 (Table 4-8). This average is slightly higher than that found

in 1983. Table 4-9 compares the percentage distribution of children ever born for women currently in union in 1983 and 1987. In general, for both 15-19 and 20-24 year olds there was a slight downward shift in the distribution over time toward having fewer children.

Table 4-10 compares the age-specific fertility rate calculated for the 24 months prior to date of interview in 1987 with rates calculated from the 1983 and 1975-76 surveys. For both age groups (15-19 and 20-24) the estimated period fertility rates suggest a substantial fertility decline has occurred in Jamaica in the 12 year interval. The 15-19 rate declined from 137 per 1,000 to 113 (an 18 percent decline); and the 20-24 rate declined from 234 per 1,000 to 163 (a decline of 30 percent). This decline is consistent with the overall pattern of fertility decline that Jamaica has experienced in the past decade. The total fertility rate has declined from an estimated 5.0 in the 1975-76 JFS to 3.5 in the 1983 JCPS (27). Table 4-11 compares cohort-period fertility rates from the 1975-76 JFS and the 1987 JYARHS. Cohort-period rates can be used to examine the quality of the fertility data taking into account such issues as date displacement and under-reporting of birth events. These cohort-period rates are calculated for 5-year intervals prior to date of interview for each survey. Results from both panels A and B, Table 4-11, indicate there was no significant date displacement or under-reporting of birth events in either the 1975-76 or 1987 survey. Data quality checks are made in both panels A and B, in two ways:

1. Horizontally, for age 15-19 where the 0-4 years prior to survey rate is compared to the 5-9 rate. In both A and B, the 0-4 rate is lower than the 5-9 rate, supporting the finding that fertility was accurately reported in the surveys and that fertility has declined in Jamaica between 1975 and 1987.
2. Diagonally, for age 20-24 where the 0-4 rate is compared to the 5-9 rate. The expected pattern is for the 0-4 rate to be higher than the 5-9 rate. Again, both panel A and B follow the expected pattern, which supports the finding of no bias in the quality of the fertility data for either survey. This suggests the quality of the fertility data in the 1987 JYARHS is good. This is consistent with a detailed analysis of the quality of data in the 1975-76 JFS which concluded that the fertility data were of "good quality" (28).

Women were asked for both their first live birth and their last pregnancy if they planned or did not intend to have that birth or pregnancy. Table 4-12 shows that over three-fourths of the women reported that their first live birth was unintended. As might be expected, the percentage unintended has a strong negative association with age at first birth. Over 90 percent of those age 13-15 at first birth reported the birth was unintended, compared to 59 percent for those age 20-24 at first birth. Further, whether the woman was or was not in school at the time of the pregnancy had a very strong relationship to the intendedness status of the baby. Over 90 percent of those women in school at the time of the pregnancy reported the birth as unintended compared to 69 percent for those not in school. The percent unintended did not vary a great deal across the age at first birth groups for those in school (near 90 percent

unintended for all age groups). And as Table 4-4 showed, only 20 percent of these women returned to school after delivery. Obviously, these unintended pregnancies had a pronounced effect on the future of these young women. For those not in school, unintendedness had a negative association with age at first birth. Those females not in school but high school age or younger at first birth (i.e., less than age 19) were more likely to report the birth as unintended (over 70 percent) than those females over high school age at first birth (58 percent).

As with first births, nearly three-fourths of last pregnancies were reported as unintended (Table 4-13). Younger women had higher unintendedness (84 percent) than older women (70 percent). Also, women in less structured current relationships (i.e., visiting union or boyfriend) had higher unintendedness (nearly three fourths) than those women in union (64 percent) (Table 4-14).

Tables 4-15 to 4-17 show data comparing the family size desires for females and males. On average, women desire smaller families than men (Table 4-15, 2.2 children vs. 2.8 children respectively). Desired family size tends to increase with age for both males and females; and for each age group males desire larger families. Table 4-16 shows that women currently in union have slightly higher family size desires than women in less formal relationships. For males, current relationship has little influence on family size desires. As for age, within each relationship category, males have higher family size desires than females. Finally, Table 4-17 shows that, for the most part, women expect to achieve their desired family size. Within each desired family size category between two-thirds and three-fourths of the women expect to attain their desired

level. In contrast, only 55 percent of males expect to attain their desired level, with 25 percent expecting to exceed their desired family size.

Of interest is the fact that while 81.8 percent of the males have had sexual experience only 13.2 percent of these have fathered children. The female experience is that 66.2 percent have had sexual experience and nearly 61 percent of this group have had at least one pregnancy.

In Table 4-18 we examine some important fertility issues and the implications for sex education emphasis. The data show that most females (77.7 percent) initiated sexual activity after they have had their first period. The indications are that for especially younger women there is a slight tendency to have more pregnancies the closer the time of first sexual activity is to the time of first period.

The data also confirm the often-stated thesis that pregnancy tends to come early after an adolescent initiates sexual activity. Some 30 percent of the young women had conception of their first live birth, during the first 6 months after initiating sexual activity. It is notable too that they have higher average number of pregnancies than women who had a longer interval between first sex and conception of first live births.

The implications of these findings for sex education programmes are fairly obvious. Young adults need to be exposed to sex education before their first period and before sexual activity is initiated.

The next three tables provide information on sexual experience according to regions. The parishes of the island have been

grouped into four regions. Region one is almost wholly urban, while the other three regions are more rural than urban.

Table 4-19 shows that there is little variation in sexual experience according to region, but some gender differences are evident. Table 4-20 on use of contraceptives at first sexual intercourse shows that there are very little differences by regions among the females. However, with the males, contraceptive use at first sex was lower in region two than in other regions. Sexual intercourse in the last month (Table 4-21) is lowest in region one for both males and females, followed by region four. The findings suggest that no strong statement can be made about regional differences. This could well be a factor of the groupings used.

In summary, fertility for women 15-24 years of age in Jamaica has declined substantially between 1975 and 1987. This is encouraging but is a cautious finding due to two other related findings from our analysis. First, nearly one-third of all 15-24-year-old females are in school when they become pregnant with their first child. Most of these women (81 percent) do not return to school after giving birth and three-fourths of the females report the birth as unintended. Thus, a significant number of young females in Jamaica have to seek careers, other than those associated with higher education, at very early ages. These women appear to be in need of family planning and fertility control programs at a young age. Second, females and males have very different family size expectations. Males desire, on average, 2.8 children compared to 2.2 for females. One-fourth of the males, also, expect to exceed their desired level. Resolving this discrepancy will not, necessarily be simple. Again, family planning programs and sex education classes which focus on the need for cooperation in making family formation decisions may lead to a positive solution.

TABLE 4-1

AGE AT MENARCHE, BY AGE GROUP

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Age First Period	Total	Age Group			
		14	15-17	18-19	20-24
8	0.1	-	-	0.5	0.1
9	0.9	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
10	2.4	3.9	2.5	1.2	2.6
11	6.2	6.9	5.4	5.5	7.0
12	23.4	20.7	24.2	20.2	24.9
13	27.4	35.0	31.3	27.4	22.9
14	20.4	11.8	22.0	22.7	20.2
15	10.8	-	9.6	14.5	12.6
16	4.3	-	1.7	5.5	6.5
17	1.0	-	-	1.2	1.8
18	0.3	-	-	0.5	0.6
Has not yet had period	2.6	19.2	2.5	0.0	0.0
Unknown	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of cases	(2141)	(203)	(645)	(401)	(892)
Average age first period	13.1	12.5	13.0	13.4	13.2

TABLE 4-2

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN EVER-PREGNANT BY AGE GROUP
ALL WOMEN AND WOMEN WITH SEXUAL EXPERIENCE
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

Age Group	All Women		Sexually Experienced	
14	0.5	(203)	3.2	(31)
15-17	13.3	(645)	32.3	(266)
18-19	39.4	(401)	50.3	(314)
20-24	68.9	(892)	76.2	(807)
TOTAL	40.2	(2141)	60.6	(1418)

TABLE 4-3

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN 15 TO 24 YEARS OF AGE, EVER-PREGNANT BY EDUCATION GROUP
AND AGE GROUP
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

Education	Total		15-17		Age Group 18-19		20-24	
Primary Complete or Less	54.5	(422)	19.6	(148)	58.1	(86)	80.3	(188)
Some Secondary	47.1	(501)	15.3	(235)	53.8	(78)	84.0	(188)
Secondary Complete	53.0	(377)	13.5	(52)	34.6	(104)	71.0	(221)
Some High School	30.4	(270)	3.7	(135)	35.1	(37)	65.3	(98)
High School Complete	23.6	(246)	3.2	(62)	14.5	(62)	38.5	(122)
College +	30.4	(115)	*	(11)	15.6	(32)	40.3	(72)
TOTAL	43.7	(1938)	12.7	(645)	39.2	(401)	68.2	(892)
* < 25 Cases								

TABLE 4-4

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN WHO HAD A LIVE BIRTH WHO WERE IN/OUT OF SCHOOL
AT THE TIME OF THEIR FIRST BIRTH AND WHETHER THEY RETURNED TO SCHOOL
BY AGE AT FIRST LIVE BIRTH
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

a) Percent in School When Pregnant

<u>Age at First Birth</u>	<u>In School</u>	<u>Not In School</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
13-15	80.4	19.6	100.0	(112)
16-17	46.4	53.6	100.0	(265)
18-19	14.7	85.3	100.0	(231)
20-24	2.5	97.5	100.0	(158)
TOTAL**	32.6	67.4	100.0	(774)

b) Percent Who Returned to School After Delivery

<u>Age at First Birth</u>	<u>Returned To School</u>	<u>Did Not Return To School</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
13-15	25.6	74.4	100.0	(90)
16-17	16.9	83.1	100.0	(124)
18-19	11.8	88.2	100.0	(34)
20-24	*	*	100.0	(4)
TOTAL***	19.3	80.7	100.0	(254)

* 25 cases

**Includes 8 cases with unknown age at first live birth.

***Includes 2 cases with unknown age at first live birth.

TABLE 4-5

PERCENTAGE OF SEXUALLY EXPERIENCED WOMEN EVER PREGNANT BY AGE GROUP AND
CURRENT RELATIONSHIP
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

Current Relationship**	Total		Age Group							
			14		15-17		18-19		20-24	
In Union	92.2	(282)	*	(0)	*	(7)	83.0	(47)	94.7	(228)
Visiting Union	69.4	(418)	*	(3)	61.0	(59)	52.1	(96)	78.5	(260)
Boy Friend/Sexual Relationship	46.5	(389)	*	(10)	26.4	(106)	42.6	(94)	62.6	(179)
Boy Friend/No Sexual Relationship	19.2	(52)	*	(4)	*	(23)	*	(9)	*	(16)
No Partner Now	43.0	(277)	*	(14)	22.5	(71)	39.7	(68)	61.3	(124)
TOTAL	60.6	(1418)	3.2	(31)	32.3	(266)	50.3	(314)	76.2	(807)

* 25 Cases

**Excludes 723 respondents who had never had sexual intercourse.

TABLE 4-6

NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES BY AGE GROUP: EVER PREGNANT WOMEN
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Number Pregnancies	Total*	Age Group		
		15-17	18-19	20-24
1	55.5	89.5	74.1	45.9
2	29.1	10.5	23.4	33.2
3	11.0	0.0	2.5	14.8
4+	4.4	0.0	0.0	6.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(860)	(86)	(158)	(615)

*Includes 1, 14-year-old who had been pregnant.

TABLE 4-7

JAMAICA: AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN BY AGE GROUP,
SEVERAL DATA SETS

Age Group	1975-76 JFS*	1983 JCPS**	1987 YARHS***
15-19	0.3	0.3	0.2
20-24	1.6	1.2	1.1

*1975/76 Jamaica Fertility Survey.

**1983 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey.

***1987 Jamaica Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey.

TABLE 4-8

AGE AT FIRST LIVE BIRTH*, BY AGE GROUP
 FOR WOMEN WITH AT LEAST ONE LIVE BIRTH
 1987 JAMAICA YARHS
 (PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Age First Live Birth	Total	Age Group	
		15-19	20-24
13	0.5	1.0	0.4
14	1.4	2.0	1.2
15	7.0	12.9	5.0
16	13.2	21.4	10.3
17	17.2	24.9	14.5
18	18.0	22.4	16.5
19	14.8	15.4	15.2
20	11.9	-	15.4
21	7.8	-	10.6
22	5.4	-	7.3
23	2.0	-	2.7
24	0.8	-	1.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(766)	(201)	(565)
Average Age (Years)**	18.6	17.5	19.2

*Excludes 8 cases with unknown age at first live birth.

**Calculated using standard Life Table techniques.

TABLE 4-9

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN TO WOMEN CURRENTLY
IN UNION, BY AGE GROUP
1983 JAMAICA CPS AND 1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Number Children Ever Born	1983 JCPS*		1987 YARHS**	
	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24
None	58.7	27.0	60.1	26.5
1-2	40.4	58.5	39.7	61.2
3-4	0.9	12.7	0.2	12.2
5-6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1
7+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*1983 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey.

**1987 Jamaica Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey.

TABLE 4-10

AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, BY AGE GROUP
 1975-76 JAMAICA FS, 1983 JAMAICA CPS AND
 1987 JAMAICA YARHS

Year/Study	Age-Specific Fertility Rates	
	15-19	20-24
1975-76 JFS*	137	234
1983 JCPS**	122	190
1987 YARHS***	113	163

*1975-76 Jamaica Fertility Survey.

**1983 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey.

***1987 Jamaica Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey.

TABLE 4-11

COMPARISON COHORT-PERIOD FERTILITY RATES
1975-76 JAMAICA FS AND 1987 JAMAICA YARHS

a) Comparison of Cohort-Period Rates at Equivalent Ages

1975-76 JFS*			1987 YARHS**		
Years Prior to Survey			Years Prior to Survey		
Age	0-4	5-9	Age	0-4	5-9
15-19	.055	.082	15-19	.044	.050
20-24	.232		20-24	.166	

b) Cumulative Fertility of Cohorts at End of Period

1975-76 JFS*			1987 JYARHS**		
Years Prior to Survey			Years Prior to Survey		
Age	0-4	5-9	Age	0-4	5-9
15-19	.275	.410	15-19	.220	.250
20-24	1.570		20-24	1.080	

*1975-76 Jamaica Fertility Survey.

**1987 Jamaica Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey.

TABLE 4-12

PERCENTAGE OF FIRST LIVE BIRTHS REPORTED AS UNINTENDED BY AGE AT
FIRST LIVE BIRTH AND WHETHER IN/OUT OF SCHOOL AT TIME OF THEIR BIRTH
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

<u>Age at First Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>In School</u>	<u>Not In School</u>
13-15	92.9 (112)	96.7 (90)	* (22)
16-17	79.6 (265)	87.8 (123)	73.0 (141)
18-19	74.9 (231)	91.2 (34)	72.1 (197)
20-24	58.9 (158)	* (4)	58.4 (154)
TOTAL**	76.0 (774)	91.3 (252)	68.8 (520)

* < 25 Cases.

** Includes 8 cases with unknown age at first live birth.

TABLE 4-13

PERCENTAGE OF LAST PREGNANCIES REPORTED AS UNINTENDED
BY NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES AND AGE GROUP
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

Number of Pregnancies	Total**	Age Group	
		15-19	20-24
1	77.4 (477)	86.1 (194)	71.3 (282)
2	67.6 (250)	71.7 (46)	66.7 (204)
3	72.6 (95)	* (4)	71.4 (91)
4+	73.7 (38)	* (0)	73.7 (38)
TOTAL	73.8 (860)	83.6 (244)	69.9 (615)

* < 25 Cases

** Includes 1, 14-year-old who had been pregnant.

TABLE 4-14

PERCENTAGE OF LAST PREGNANCIES REPORTED AS UNINTENDED
BY NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES AND CURRENT RELATIONSHIP
1987 JAMAICA YARHS

Number of Pregnancies	Current Relationship									
	Total	In Union		Visiting Union		Boy friend/ Sexual Relationship		Boy Friend/Not Sexual Relationship		No Partner Now
1	77.4 (477)	63.7	(102)	78.5	(172)	78.0	(109)	*	(8)	90.7 (86)
2	67.6 (250)	61.9	(84)	70.2	(94)	66.7	(48)	*	(1)	* (23)
3+	72.9 (133)	67.6	(74)	*	(24)	*	(24)	*	(1)	* (10)
TOTAL	73.8 (860)	64.2	(260)	74.8	(290)	76.2	(181)	*	(10)	88.2 (119)

* < 25 Cases

TABLE 4-15

NUMBER OF CHILDREN RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE TO HAVE
BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

<u>FEMALE</u>						
Number Children		Age Group				
Like to Have	Total	14	15-17	18-19	20-24	
0	2.6	5.4	2.9	3.2	1.3	
1	10.6	15.3	11.6	11.0	8.5	
2	62.9	66.0	70.1	65.8	55.7	
3	12.2	5.9	6.5	10.5	18.5	
4	8.9	3.0	5.3	8.0	13.3	
5+	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.5	
Unknown	1.9	3.9	2.5	1.5	1.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of cases	(2141)	(203)	(645)	(401)	(892)	
Average number	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	

<u>MALE</u>						
Number Children		Age Group				
Like to Have	Total	14	15-17	18-19	20-24	
0	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	
1	4.6	3.7	5.7	5.0	3.8	
2	43.6	47.2	45.5	43.0	41.2	
3	17.1	11.6	17.3	18.0	18.0	
4	16.9	11.6	16.7	17.6	18.3	
5+	10.5	8.8	7.2	10.0	14.1	
Unknown	6.7	16.2	7.2	5.9	4.0	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of Cases	(2084)	(216)	(666)	(421)	(781)	
Average Number	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	

TABLE 4-16

NUMBER OF CHILDREN RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE TO HAVE
BY CURRENT RELATIONSHIP AND SEX
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

FEMALE

Number Children Like to Have	Total	Current Relationship					
		In Union	Visiting Union	Boy Friend/ Sexual Relationship	Boy Friend/ No Sexual Relationship	No Partner Now	Never Had Sex
0	2.6	0.7	1.2	2.1	3.8	1.8	4.6
1	10.6	8.9	10.0	11.8	9.6	7.9	11.9
2	62.9	52.5	59.8	59.4	73.1	69.7	67.4
3	12.2	20.2	16.5	12.9	5.8	11.2	7.1
4	8.9	14.9	11.2	12.6	5.8	6.9	4.3
5+	1.0	2.1	0.7	0.3	1.9	1.8	0.7
Unknown	1.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.7	4.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of cases	(2141)	(282)	(418)	(389)	(52)	(277)	(723)
Average number	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0

MALE

Number Children Like to Have	Total	Current Relationship					
		In Union	Visiting Union	Girl Friend/ Sexual Relationship	Girl Friend/ No Sexual Relationship	No Partner Now	Never Had Sex
0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.8
1	4.6	3.3	5.2	4.5	6.5	3.8	5.8
2	43.6	53.3	45.2	43.5	52.2	41.5	42.5
3	17.1	13.3	16.3	17.7	13.0	17.5	17.7
4	16.9	15.0	19.0	19.1	16.3	16.0	14.0
5+	10.5	15.0	11.1	11.5	6.5	11.2	7.4
Unknown	6.7	0.0	3.2	3.1	4.4	9.5	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(2084)	(60)	(252)	(650)	(92)	(651)	(379)
Average Number	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.7

TABLE 4-17

NUMBER CHILDREN RESPONDENT WOULD LIKE TO HAVE
 COMPARED WITH NUMBER CHILDREN RESPONDENT
 THINKS THEY WILL HAVE
 1987 JAMAICA YARHS
 (PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

FEMALE						
Number Children Like to Have	Number Children Think Will Have				Total	No. of Cases
	Less	Same	More	Unknown		
0	0.0	67.3	27.2	5.5	100.0	(55)
1	0.4	67.7	27.9	4.0	100.0	(226)
2	2.6	78.0	14.6	4.8	100.0	(1347)
3	8.8	69.4	14.9	6.9	100.0	(261)
4+	11.3	70.8	9.4	8.5	100.0	(212)
TOTAL*	4.0	74.8	15.8	5.4	100.0	(2101)
MALE						
Number Children Like to Have	Number Children Think Will Have				Total	No. of Cases
	Less	Same	More	Unknown		
0-1	2.8	48.2	33.3	15.7	100.0	(108)
2	2.3	57.5	28.1	12.1	100.0	(908)
3	7.3	58.0	22.7	12.0	100.0	(357)
4+	11.2	51.2	20.3	17.3	100.0	(572)
TOTAL**	5.9	55.2	25.1	13.8	100.0	(1945)

*Excludes 40 cases with unknown number of children like to have.

**Excludes 139 cases with unknown number of children like to have.

TABLE 4-18

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AGE AT FIRST PERIOD, AGE AT FIRST SEXUAL
INTERCOURSE AND AGE AT CONCEPTION OF FIRST LIVE BIRTH

FEMALES

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

A) OF THOSE WHO HAVE HAD SEX, THE TIMING OF FIRST PERIOD AND FIRST SEXUAL
INTERCOURSE

<u>Interval</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Average Number of Pregnancies</u>		
		<u>Age Group</u>		
		<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>
Had sex before first period	8.6	0.4	1.0	1.7
Had sex at same age had first period	13.7	0.4	0.9	2.0
<u>Had sex after first period</u>	77.7	0.3	0.6	1.3
TOTAL	100.0			
No. of Cases	(1391)			

B) OF THOSE WHO HAD A LIVE BIRTH, THE TIMING OF FIRST SEX AND CONCEPTION OF
FIRST LIVE BIRTH

<u>Timing of Conception of First Live Birth</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Average Number of Pregnancies</u>		
		<u>Age Group</u>		
		<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>
First 6 months after first sex	29.8	1.1	1.4	2.1
7-12 months after first sex	13.3	1.0	1.3	2.0
13-24 months after first sex	19.0	1.2	1.3	1.9
<u>25+ months after first sex</u>	37.9	1.1	1.3	1.8
TOTAL	100.0			
No. of Cases	(731)			

TABLE 4-19

SEXUAL EXPERIENCE BY PARISH GROUP AND SEX

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

PARISH Group*	Percent Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse		Number of Cases	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	65.6	82.9	626	514
2	68.8	84.8	407	368
3	66.4	81.9	443	508
4	65.1	79.4	665	694
TOTAL	66.2	81.8	2141	2084

- * 1 = Kingston and St. Andrew
 2 = St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary and St. Ann
 3 = Trelawny, St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth
 4 = Manchester, Clarendon and St. Catherine

TABLE 4-20

REPORTED USE OF CONTRACEPTION AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
BY PARISH GROUP AND SEX

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

PARISH Group*	Percent Who Used Method at Sexual Intercourse		Number of Cases	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	38.4	12.4	411	426
2	38.6	4.2	280	312
3	41.8	10.3	294	416
4	42.5	14.0	433	551
TOTAL	40.4	10.9	1418	1705

- * 1 = Kingston and St. Andrew
 2 = St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary and St. Ann
 3 = Trelawny, St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth
 4 = Manchester, Clarendon and St. Catherine

TABLE 4-21

PERCENT OF SEXUALLY EXPERIENCED FEMALES AND MALES
REPORTING HAVING SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN PAST MONTH
BY PARISH GROUP

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

PARISH Group*	Percentage		Number of Cases	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1	41.8	44.1	411	426
2	53.9	50.6	280	312
3	53.7	53.1	294	416
4	45.5	44.5	433	551
TOTAL	47.8	47.6	1418	1705

* 1 = Kingston and St. Andrew

2 = St. Thomas, Portland, St. Mary and St. Ann

3 = Trelawny, St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth

4 = Manchester, Clarendon and St. Catherine

CHAPTER V - KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TO SEX EDUCATION

A comprehensive range of questions has been directed at the sample of young women and men to ascertain the following:

- When was sex education received
- How much formal tutoring was given
- How much knowledge was obtained
- What impact on reproductive behavior was made through exposure to sex education
- What are their attitudes toward sex education and sexual activity

Access to Sex Education

Table 5-1 explores the young adults' exposure to sex education by age groups and sex. In looking at both groups we see that overall the majority of females (80.2 percent) and males (61.4 percent) had a class in sex education, school being the dominant source of exposure. Of the females, 77.6 percent had their exposure to sex education at school and for the males 59.5 percent. (These proportions include those with exposure only at school and those with exposure both at school and outside school). The amount of females and males who were exposed to sex education only outside of the school setting is low. Only 2.6 percent of the females had a class outside of school and only 1.9 percent of the males. This pattern remained similar for those respondents who had a class both at school and outside the school setting. For the females 15.2

percent had this combined exposure while for the males, 6.9 percent.

Of importance is the percentage of males who have not had a class in sex education. A little over thirty-eight percent (38.6) of the males did not have a class whereas a smaller percentage of females (19.8 percent) were not exposed to a class in sex education.

When exposure to a course in sex education is examined by the age groups of the respondents and their sex we again find a differential between the fourteen year old females and males (Table 5-1). Almost seventy-four percent of the fourteen year old females had a sex education course in school whereas of the fourteen year old males only 52.3 percent had a class in school. Overall 74.4 percent of the females and 53.7 percent of the males in the age 14 group had a class in sex education. There is a marked difference between the fourteen year old females and males who did not have a class in sex education. Of this group of females, 25.6 percent did not have a class in contrast to 46.3 percent of the males.

In looking at the 15-17 group of females and males, again a marked difference is observed between the sexes (Table 5-1). Eighty-two percent (82.5 percent) of the females in this age group had a class in sex education as against 62.2 percent of the males. Of the females and males in this age group most had a class at school. Looking at those who did not have a class or course either at school or elsewhere 17.5 percent were females compared to 37.8 percent of males.

The differential persisted by sex in the age group 18-19. Of the females, 83.8 percent had a class in sex education whereas 64.1 percent of the males had exposure. Almost eighty-one percent of the females and 62.2 percent of the males had a class at school. Of this age group 16.2 percent of the females and 35.9 percent of the males did not have a class in sex education.

The tendency for the females to have had more exposure to sex education persisted in the age group 20-24. Of the females 78.2 percent had been exposed and of the males 61.4 percent. The percentage of this age group who had a class only at school was similar between the sexes, with 55.5 percent of the females and 50.4 percent of the males having been exposed. Like the other age groups, those who did not have a class were less among the females (21.7 percent) than the males (38.5 percent).

Differences among age groups were not marked. The large majority of females in all age groupings have had a class in sex education. It is of interest to note that 74.4 percent of the fourteen year old females and 78.2 percent of the females 20-24 have had a class in comparison to 82.5 percent of the 15-17 year olds and 83.8 percent of those aged 18-19. In relation to the men, a similar pattern exists with 53.7 percent of the fourteen year old and 61.4 percent of the males 20-24 having a class in comparison to 62.2 percent of the males 15-17 and 64.1 percent of the 18-19 age group.

Respondents were also asked their age at the time sex education was introduced to them in and outside of school and secondly specifically in school. The majority of both females and males were seventeen years of age or younger when they received information broadly about sex education, the most dominant period being between the ages 15-17 years followed by the

category under 14 years (Table 5-2). Overall the males were exposed to sex education information at an earlier age than the females and this pattern is most visible in the under 14 age group.

In relation to sex education in the class room the pattern is somewhat different with the "under 14" age range being the most dominant category (Table 5-3). Overall the majority of the sample was exposed to sex education at the age of 14 and under (69.9 percent females and 73.3 percent males). Like the pattern observed with those who obtained information both in and out of school, the males were exposed to sex education at an earlier age than the females in the school setting also, although this was more marked among those males who received double exposure. The majority of females regardless of current level of education have been exposed to sex education somewhat unlike the males with primary level education (Table 5-4). Only one third of this group had exposure to sex education.

Not surprisingly the dominant persons who taught sex education in the school setting were the school teacher (60.8 percent) and the guidance counsellor (33.5 percent). They were mainly female teachers. This contrasts somewhat with the findings concerning those respondents who received knowledge both in and out of school. Other professions: social workers (24.0 percent and nurses 19.7 percent) played a prominent role. Other significant contributors included ministers of religion (10.9 percent), school teachers (9.8 percent), and physicians (7.1 percent). In this effort the role of the church, youth clubs, clinics and community centers was evident (not represented in tabular form).

Information about Sex Education

The respondents were queried on the content of their first class or course or subsequent classes about sex education both in and out of school. Three topics were covered in the questions: information on the menstrual cycle, on modern birth control methods and on sexually transmitted diseases. For both males and females, most (with or without sexual experience) received information on menstruation in the school setting (Table 5-5). A high 93.6 and 94.8 percent of the females gained such information which contrasts sharply with only 67.2 and 68.2 percent of the males having exposure to the topic from this source. The females have been also much more exposed to the topic in the out-of-school setting, 77.4 and 81.8 percent to the males' 55.3 and 53.8 percent.

The patterns are somewhat reversed with respect to contraceptive methods and sexually transmitted diseases. For both topics and for both sexes, the out-of-school source has been important, and in addition the males learn more about contraceptives and STD's in school than the females. In regards to the former almost eighty-four percent of the females, and 79 percent of the males heard of contraceptive methods in their out of school class. Interestingly, more of them with sexual experience heard about contraceptive methods.

With respect to information on STDs the females who had sex education in the outside of school setting were more likely to have STD content than those with sex education in school, while the males were almost equally likely to have been informed from both sources.

Although most members of the sample reported having been informed about menstruation in their sex education Class in and

out of the school system, relatively few were able to correctly answer the question regarding the most likely time during the menstrual cycle for a woman to become pregnant (Table 5-6).

Only 17.5 percent of the females and 23.1 percent of the males who received information in and out of school identified the correct answer as "two weeks after her period starts". This tendency persists with those respondents who had exposure in school (females 19.4 percent and males 22.2 percent) and for the females who were exposed outside of school (20.0 percent). Very few of the males who were exposed outside of school identified the correct answer (7.5 percent). It is interesting to note that of those respondents who received no exposure to sex education 20.3 percent of the females and 19.8 percent of the males did identify the correct answer as "two weeks after her period starts".

Table 5-7 is quite revealing. The majority of young women and men had knowledge of syphilis regardless of the type of sex education exposure received. However, those with no exposure knew less about syphilis (15.6 percent females and 16.2 males) than those respondents who received information. In addition respondents who had double exposure (both in and outside of school) knew more about syphilis than those who did not.

Young adults, female and male, are more aware of gonorrhea and AIDS than of herpes and syphilis, males being more spontaneously knowledgeable about these diseases than the females (Table 5-7). For all diseases, respondents with double exposure had more spontaneous knowledge.

With the exception of AIDS, spontaneous knowledge seems to be a function of age as the proportions spontaneously admitting knowledge of syphilis, gonorrhea and herpes, increase with

increasing age. This is reflected in the data for both males and females. In the case of AIDS and especially for the females there is no such pattern. The 14 year old females are slightly more likely than the 20-24 year olds to have knowledge of AIDS. This pattern does not hold for the males as the older groups 18-24 are somewhat more aware of AIDS than males of younger ages (Table 5-8).

Sex Education and Attitudes About Family Life

Opinions About the Right Time for Sex Education, Union Relationships and Childbearing

Questions relating to matters concerning normative tendencies were asked of the young adults. With regard to attitudes about the ideal age for sex education to begin, the majority of both the females and males were of the view that exposure to sex education should begin before the age of fourteen years (Table 5-9). This pattern was consistent in all the categories of exposure with the exception of the males who obtained sex education exposure outside of school. It is of interest to note that both the females and males with no exposure had less of a desire to see sex education initiated before the age of 14 years.

Both females and males held similar views as to the ideal age for women to have a steady union (Table 5-10). The age range 18-24 seemed the most appropriate for both sexes irrespective of the category of sex education exposure they obtained. Concerning the females the age range 20-24 was the most popular with the exception of those respondents who gained their knowledge about sex education outside of school. The same applied for the males with a slight variation within the in school category.

On the matter of the ideal age for men to start a steady union, the pattern remains similar to that for women with the age range 18-24 being the most popular regardless of the type of exposure to sex education with the most pronounced category being the range 20-24 years (Table 5-11).

With regards to attitudes and opinions about childbearing and fathering a child, Tables 5-12 and 5-13 are quite revealing. In respect to the age a woman is responsible to have a child the majority of both female and male respondents selected the age group 20-24 years regardless of the type of sex education exposure received. It is possible that this is a positive sign concerning young people's consciousness about delaying pregnancies. The appropriate age for the man was also mainly clustered in the range 20-24 years throughout all the categories, however, the range 25 years and older was somewhat pronounced also.

Sex Education and Family Life Behavior

In looking at Table 5-14 we find that for both females and males, those who delay having sex tend to have had exposure to sex education before sexual experience. At the youngest ages (under 14 years), over one-third of females and over one-half of males have sex before sex education. This clearly emphasizes the argument for having sex education very early in school.

The majority of females and males did not use a contraceptive method during their first sexual experience regardless of the type of sex education exposure they received (Table 5-15). Interestingly more females than males used a method at first sex. The young females therefore seemed to be more prepared

than the males and that has been consistent with the finding which showed that females were more exposed to sex education information before initiating sex than the males.

It is worth noting that the females and males who received information outside of school were more limited in their use of a contraceptive method (26.1 percent females and 5.9 percent males) (Table 3-15), than those respondents who have been exposed in school and both in and out of school. However even without sex education information more females (33.9 percent) than males (9.4 percent) used a method at first sex.

In looking at the samples in terms of more informal exposure to sexual matters (Table 5-16) it is found that for females the home is the most important source of exposure (58 percent) and for the males, the street (31 percent). Interestingly for the females, home as a source declines with age whereas clinic increases with age. For the males street becomes less important with age and clinic more important with age although the males use the clinic less than the females.

The young adults, both females and males, held similar views as to the ways women put off sex (Table 5-17). Strictly saying "no" (45.9 percent) followed by avoiding the partners (18.9 percent) are perceived as the main ways used by women to put off having sexual relations. This view was pronounced among all ages of the sample. Of interest to note is that among the older males (18-24) "pretending menses" is seen as a popular way used by women.

Perceptions of ways used by men to get sexually involved with the female were quite revealing (Table 5-18). The females 14-24 felt that money was the main avenue used by men to get a young woman into a sexual relationship (27.8 percent) whereas the males expressed the view that coaxing (32.4 percent) was one of the main ways used followed by money (25.3 percent).

Perceptions of ways used by women were also interesting (Table 5-19). The most dominant ways for both females and males were similar, with sexy clothes (16.5 percent and 14.5 percent respectively) and teasing/flirting (12.1 percent and 17.9 percent). The females placed more emphasis on sexy clothes whereas the males perceived teasing/flirting and good looks (17.9 percent) as the main ways used by women.

TABLE 5-19

WAYS USED BY WOMEN

PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS

WAYS	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Sexy clothes	14.5	16.5	15.5	16.5
Teasing/flirting	17.9	12.1	15.0	17.9
Good looks	17.9	12.1	15.0	17.9
Other	49.7	59.3	54.5	49.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS	14.5	16.5	15.5	16.5
Teasing/flirting	17.9	12.1	15.0	17.9
Good looks	17.9	12.1	15.0	17.9
Other	49.7	59.3	54.5	49.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 5-1

EXPOSURE TO SEX EDUCATION BY SEX AND CURRENT AGE

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	<u>FEMALES</u>				
	TOTAL	14	15-17	18-19	20-24
<u>Exposure to Sex Education</u>					
Double Exposure	15.2	5.9	11.2	18.5	18.7
In School	62.4	68.0	70.5	62.1	55.5
Outside School	2.6	0.5	0.8	3.2	4.0
No Exposure	19.8	25.6	17.5	16.2	21.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(2141)	(203)	(645)	(401)	(892)
	<u>MALES</u>				
Double Exposure	6.9	3.2	4.8	9.5	8.2
In School	52.6	49.1	56.3	52.7	50.4
Outside School	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.9	2.8
No Exposure	38.6	46.3	37.8	35.9	38.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(2084)	(216)	(666)	(421)	(781)

TABLE 5-2

DOUBLE EXPOSURE (IN AND OUTSIDE SCHOOL) TO SEX EDUCATION
BY SEX AND AGE AT THE TIME OF SEX EDUCATION

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

SEX	AGE AT THE TIME OF SEX EDUCATION						TOTAL	No. of Cases
	Under 14	14	15-17	18-19	20-24	Other		
FEMALES	17.4	13.7	38.1	18.7	10.0	2.1	100.0	(380)
MALES	25.1	16.4	37.7	11.0	7.6	2.2	100.0	(183)

TABLE 5-3

EXPOSURE TO SEX EDUCATION IN SCHOOL
BY SEX AND AGE FIRST CLASS1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

AGE AT FIRST CLASS									
SEX	Un.	14	15-17	18-19	20-24	Other	TOTAL	No. of Cases	
FEMALES	46.9	23.0	28.6	0.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	(1662)	
MALES	47.4	25.9	23.6	0.8	0.2	2.1	100.0	(1240)	

TABLE 5-4

PERCENTAGE WITH EXPOSURE TO SEX EDUCATION IN SCHOOL
BY SEX AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

SEX	LEVEL OF EDUCATION			
	Primary	New Secondary	High School	More than High
FEMALE	66.6	79.2	85.3	75.8
No. of Cases	(509)	(942)	(566)	(124)
MALE	33.2	63.9	83.5	71.9
No. of Cases	(553)	(1094)	(381)	(56)

TABLE 5-5

PERCENTAGE WHO RECEIVED INFORMATION AT SCHOOL OR OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL
ABOUT MENSTRUATION, CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS, AND SEXUALLY
TRANSMITTED DISEASES, BY SEX AND SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

PERCENTAGE WITH INFORMATION ON	<u>FEMALES</u>			<u>OUTSIDE SCHOOL</u>		
	IN SCHOOL					
	Sex <u>Experience</u>	No <u>Experience</u>	<u>Total</u>	Sex <u>Experience</u>	No <u>Experience</u>	<u>Total</u>
Menstruation	93.6	94.8	94.0	77.4	81.8	78.4
Contraceptive Methods	61.4	60.4	61.0	87.3	71.6	83.7
Sexually transmitted diseases	75.1	76.9	75.8	82.9	81.8	82.6
No. of cases	(1064)	(598)	(1662)	(292)	(88)	(380)
<u>MALES</u>						
Menstruation	67.2	68.2	67.3	55.3	*	55.2
Contraceptive methods	74.2	70.3	73.6	79.4	*	79.2
Sexually transmitted diseases	81.9	80.7	81.7	85.3	*	84.7
No. of cases	(1048)	(192)	(1240)	(170)	(13)	(183)

* 25 Cases

TABLE 5-6

EXPOSURE TO SEX EDUCATION BY SEX AND KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING
FERTILE PERIOD1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)FEMALES

EXPOSURE TO SEX EDUCATION	KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING THE FERTILE PERIOD									Total	No. of Cases
	1 week before period	During period	1 week after period	2 weeks after period	3 weeks after period	Doesn't Matter	Other	D.K.	N.S.		
Double Exp.	28.0	6.5	16.9	17.5	6.5	22.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	(325)
In School	21.2	6.5	15.3	19.4	7.9	24.2	0.1	5.2	0.1	100.0	(1336)
Outside School	5.5	3.6	21.8	20.0	14.5	30.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	(56)
No Exposure	15.8	4.5	18.9	20.3	7.3	23.6	0.2	8.7	0.7	100.0	(424)
TOTAL	20.7	6.0	16.4	19.3	7.7	24.0	0.1	5.4	0.2	100.0	(2141)

MALES

Double Exp.	18.2	4.2	19.6	23.1	15.4	13.3	2.1	4.2	0.0	100.0	(144)
In School	23.7	3.6	13.8	22.2	15.6	10.5	0.9	9.2	0.5	100.0	(1096)
Outside School	37.5	2.5	20.8	7.5	2.5	20.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	100.0	(40)
No Exposure	21.8	2.6	12.3	19.8	10.8	17.3	0.9	14.1	0.5	100.0	(804)
TOTAL	22.8	3.3	13.7	21.0	13.5	13.5	1.0	10.7	0.5	100.0	(2084)

TABLE 5-7

EXPOSURE TO SEX EDUCATION BY SEX AND KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALLY
TRANSMITTED DISEASES1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)FEMALES

EXPOSURE TO SEX EDUCATION	KNOWLEDGE OF SYPHILLIS			HEARD OF GONORREAH			HEARD OF AIDS			HEARD OF HERPES			No. of Cases
	SPONT YES	PROMPT YES	PROMPT NO	SPONT YES	PROMPT YES	PROMPT NO	SPONT YES	PROMPT YES	PROMPT NO	SPONT YES	PROMPT YES	PROMPT NO	
Double Exp.	67.4	29.8	2.8	86.8	13.2	0.0	74.8	25.2	0.0	43.4	53.5	3.1	(325)
In School	57.7	31.6	10.6	80.9	18.2	0.9	74.0	25.9	0.1	36.5	55.6	7.9	(1336)
Outside School	56.4	34.5	9.1	70.9	29.1	0.0	65.5	34.5	0.0	41.8	45.5	12.7	(56)
No Exposure	47.4	37.0	15.6	72.9	25.7	1.4	68.2	30.9	0.9	29.2	58.3	12.3	(424)
TOTAL	57.1	32.5	10.4	79.9	19.2	0.8	72.7	27.0	0.2	36.2	55.5	8.1	(2141)

MALES

Double Exp.	66.4	27.3	6.3	95.8	4.2	0.0	80.4	19.6	0.0	54.5	43.4	2.1	(144)
In School	57.1	34.5	8.4	89.1	10.8	0.2	81.3	18.0	0.7	41.5	50.3	8.2	(1096)
Outside School	60.0	27.5	12.5	90.0	7.5	2.5	57.5	40.0	2.5	32.5	51.5	10.0	(40)
No Exposure	37.7	46.1	16.2	80.8	18.2	1.0	76.1	22.8	1.1	36.8	49.4	13.8	(804)
TOTAL	50.3	38.4	11.3	86.4	13.1	0.5	78.8	20.3	0.9	40.4	49.6	10.0	(2084)

TABLE 5-8

PERCENTAGE WITH KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES BY SEX AND CURRENT AGE

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

	FEMALES CURRENT AGE					No. of Cases	MALES CURRENT AGE					No. of Cases
	14	15-17	18-19	20-24	Total		14	15-17	18-19	20-24	Total	
<u>Syphilis</u>												
Spontaneous	24.6	48.4	68.1	65.9	57.1	(1223)	19.4	39.3	54.9	65.7	50.3	(1048)
Prompted	38.4	35.8	28.2	30.6	32.5	(695)	50.0	44.1	36.8	31.1	38.4	(800)
Total	63.0	84.2	93.3	96.5	89.6	(1828)	69.4	83.4	91.7	96.8	88.7	(1848)
<u>Gonorrhea</u>												
Spontaneous	65.5	74.3	85.8	84.6	79.9	(1711)	64.8	81.5	91.9	93.5	86.4	(1800)
Prompted	32.0	24.2	14.0	15.0	19.2	(411)	32.9	17.7	8.1	6.4	13.1	(273)
Total	97.5	98.5	99.8	99.6	99.1	(2122)	97.7	99.2	100.0	99.9	99.5	(2073)
<u>AIDS</u>												
Spontaneous	74.4	72.6	73.3	72.2	72.7	(1557)	75.0	73.7	78.1	84.5	78.8	(1642)
Prompted	25.6	27.0	26.7	27.5	27.0	(578)	20.8	25.5	21.9	15.0	20.3	(424)
Total	100.0	99.6	100.0	99.7	99.7	(2135)	95.8	99.2	100.0	99.5	99.1	(2066)
<u>Herpes</u>												
Spontaneous	18.2	35.0	42.1	38.6	36.2	(776)	19.4	29.9	47.3	51.5	40.4	(842)
Prompted	55.2	54.4	54.9	56.7	55.5	(1189)	51.9	55.7	47.7	44.8	49.6	(1034)
Total	73.4	89.4	97.0	95.3	91.7	(1965)	71.3	85.6	95.0	96.3	90.0	(1976)

TABLE 5--9

EXPOSURE TO SEX EDUCATION BY SEX AND IDEAL AGE FOR SEX
EDUCATION TO BEGIN1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)FEMALES

IDEAL AGE FOR SEX

Exposure To Sex Education	Under 14	14	15-17	18-24	Other	Total	No. of Cases
Double Exp.	80.0	7.4	10.8	2.0	1.0	100.0	(325)
In School	78.3	7.7	11.4	1.9	1.7	100.0	(1336)
Outside School	70.9	5.5	16.4	0.2	0.6	100.0	(56)
No Exposure	69.3	11.1	14.4	0.1	0.7	100.0	(424)
TOTAL	76.5	8.3	21.1	2.0	1.0	100.0	(2141)

MALES

Double Exp.	80.4	8.4	7.7	1.4	0.9	100.0	(144)
In School	71.1	14.6	11.9	1.3	2.0	100.0	(1096)
Outside School	50.0	22.5	15.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	(40)
No Exposure	49.9	21.4	17.5	1.0	10.0	100.0	(804)
TOTAL	63.1	16.9	13.9	1.4	4.6	100.0	(2084)

TABLE 5-10

EXPOSURE TO SEX EDUCATION BY SEX AND IDEAL AGE FOR WOMEN
TO HAVE A STEADY UNION1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)FEMALES

IDEAL AGE FOR WOMEN TO HAVE STEADY UNION

Exposure To Sex Education	Under 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25+	D.K.	Total	No. of Cases
Double Exp.	0.6	12.9	36.0	43.4	5.8	1.2	100.0	(325)
In School	1.5	10.2	34.3	45.4	6.7	2.2	100.0	(1336)
Outside School	3.8	20.0	34.5	30.9	7.3	1.8	100.0	(56)
No Exposure	1.8	14.9	36.8	37.0	4.0	4.7	100.0	(424)
TOTAL	1.4	11.7	35.0	43.0	5.9	2.6	100.0	(2141)

MALES

Double Exp.	4.2	21.0	33.6	35.0	4.2	1.4	100.0	(144)
In School	3.6	17.5	33.7	33.6	5.3	2.9	100.0	(1096)
Outside School	2.5	7.5	35.0	47.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	(40)
No Exposure	4.7	19.9	32.5	35.3	3.5	4.1	100.0	(804)
TOTAL	4.1	18.5	33.3	36.4	4.6	3.2	100.0	(2084)

TABLE 5-11

EXPOSURE TO SEX EDUCATION BY SEX AND IDEAL AGE FOR MEN
TO HAVE A STEADY UNION1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)FEMALES

IDEAL AGE FOR MEN TO HAVE A STEADY UNION

Exposure to Sex Education	Under 15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25+	D.K.	N.S.	Total	No. of Cases
Double Exp.	0.8	12.3	28.3	46.5	9.5	2.8	0.0	100.0	(325)
In School	1.3	9.3	27.7	47.7	10.7	3.3	0.3	100.0	(1336)
Outside School	3.8	16.4	23.6	36.4	12.7	5.5	0.0	100.0	(56)
No Exposure	2.1	14.5	26.9	42.2	8.3	5.7	0.1	100.0	(424)
TOTAL	1.2	10.9	27.6	46.1	9.9	3.7	0.1	100.0	(2141)

MALES

Double Exp.	9.8	19.6	29.4	32.9	7.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	(144)
In School	7.0	20.4	27.7	35.2	7.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	(1096)
Outside School	5.0	7.5	20.0	50.0	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	(40)
No Exposure	6.9	20.4	25.0	38.2	6.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	(804)
TOTAL	7.1	20.1	26.6	36.5	7.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	(2084)

TABLE 5-12

EXPOSURE TO SEX EDUCATION BY SEX AND AGE A WOMAN IS RESPONSIBLE
TO HAVE A CHILD1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)FEMALES

AGE WOMAN IS RESPONSIBLE TO HAVE A CHILD

Exposure To Sex Education	Under 14	15-17	18-19	20-24	25+	D.K.	N.S.	Total	No. of Cases
Double Exp.	0.0	1.2	14.2	65.2	18.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	(325)
In School	0.0	1.7	12.8	65.0	19.7	0.7	0.2	100.0	(1336)
Outside School	0.0	1.8	18.2	69.1	9.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	(56)
No Exposure	0.2	2.3	14.9	65.1	15.6	1.7	0.0	100.0	(424)
TOTAL	0.1	1.7	13.6	65.1	18.3	0.9	0.1	100.0	(2141)

MALES

Double Exp.	0.5	4.2	15.4	62.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	(144)
In School	0.3	1.5	17.4	66.4	12.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	(1096)
Outside School	0.0	0.0	17.5	62.5	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	(40)
No Exposure	0.8	3.2	18.3	67.9	7.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	(804)
TOTAL	0.3	2.3	17.7	66.7	11.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	(2084)

TABLE 5-13

EXPOSURE TO SEX EDUCATION BY SEX AND AGE A MAN IS RESPONSIBLE
TO FATHER A CHILD1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)FEMALES

AGE A MAN IS RESPONSIBLE TO HAVE A CHILD

<u>Exposure To Sex Education</u>	<u>Under 15</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25+</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Double Exp.	0.5	0.9	6.5	60.9	30.2	1.5	100.0	(325)
In School	0.2	1.2	8.7	57.8	30.4	2.1	100.0	(1336)
Outside School	0.0	0.2	14.6	58.2	21.8	0.4	100.0	(56)
No Exposure	0.1	1.9	11.3	55.9	27.6	3.1	100.0	(424)
TOTAL	0.1	1.3	9.0	57.9	29.5	2.0	100.0	(2141)

MALES

Double Exp.	0.0	3.5	13.3	61.7	20.3	0.5	100.0	(144)
In School	0.5	1.9	15.8	60.5	20.7	1.8	100.0	(1096)
Outside School	0.0-	2.5	12.5	55.0	30.0	0.0	100.0	(40)
No Exposure	0.4	3.4	14.3	63.2	17.2	0.5	100.0	(804)
TOTAL	0.3	2.6	15.0	61.6	18.8	1.6	100.0	(2084)

TABLE 5-14

TIMING OF FIRST SEX EDUCATION CLASS RELATED TO AGE AT
FIRST SEX BY SEX AND AGE FIRST SEX1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Timing of First Sex Educ. Class	Total	FEMALE				Total	MALE			
		Under 14	Age 14 First Sex	15-17	18-24		Under 14	Age 14 First Sex	15-17	18-24
Before 1st. sex	75.2	45.6	59.9	83.5	97.2	52.7	38.6	67.1	85.3	97.2
Same age as 1st. sex	10.9	18.9	18.3	10.0	1.6	7.6	6.5	17.1	7.9	1.4
After 1st. sex	11.6	35.5	20.8	6.2	0.4	32.4	53.9	14.4	6.0	1.4
<u>Unknown</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(1418)	(217)	(202)	(721)	(252)	(1705)	(922)	(222)	(381)	(71)

TABLE 5-15
CONTRACEPTIVE USE
AT FIRST SEX BY EXPOSURE TO SEX EDUCATION BY SEX
1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

FEMALES

CONTRACEPTIVE USE AT FIRST SEX

<u>Exposure To Sex Education</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Double Exp.	41.8	57.8	0.4	100.0	(244)
In School	44.0	55.7	0.2	100.0	(811)
Outside School	26.1	73.9	0.0	100.0	(46)
No Exposure	33.9	65.8	0.3	100.0	(301)
TOTAL	40.9	58.8	0.3	100.0	(1402)

MALES

Double Exp.	14.7	83.8	1.5	100.0	(136)
In School	11.7	87.5	0.9	100.0	(909)
Outside School	5.9	94.1	0.0	100.0	(34)
No Exposure	9.4	88.5	2.1	100.0	(619)
TOTAL	11.0	87.7	1.4	100.0	(1698)

TABLE 5-16

PLACE FIRST EXPOSED TO INFORMATION ABOUT SEXUAL MATTERS NOT
IN A CLASS BY SEX AND AGE FIRST EXPOSED

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Place First Exposed	FEMALES AGE FIRST EXPOSED*					MALES AGE FIRST EXPOSED*				
	Total	Under 15	15-17	18-24	Un- known	Total	Under 15	15-17	18-24	Un- known
Home	58.0	64.0	41.0	39.5	52.9	26.8	26.2	37.4	25.0	10.0
Street	10.2	9.6	13.6	3.7	14.7	30.5	31.7	22.9	10.7	36.7
Friends House	9.9	8.2	15.0	13.6	11.8	6.8	6.2	7.9	7.1	13.3
Clinic	4.4	1.7	10.3	22.2	2.9	0.6	0.4	1.3	7.1	0.0
Neighbourhood	4.4	4.5	4.6	3.7	0.0	16.2	18.2	8.8	14.3	5.6
Playfield	3.9	4.2	3.5	1.2	2.9	4.5	5.2	1.8	0.0	2.2
Other	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.8	5.9	7.1	6.0	12.7	14.3	6.6
Don't Know	4.1	3.1	5.7	11.1	8.8	7.5	6.1	7.0	21.4	25.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(1809)	(1326)	(368)	(81)	(34)	(1704)	(1359)	(227)	(28)	(90)

* Excludes 332 females and 380 males who reported "no where"

TABLE 5-17

HOW WOMEN PUT OFF HAVING SEX BY SEX AND CURRENT AGE

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Ways Women Put Off Sex	FEMALES					MALES				
	Total	14	15-17	18-19	20-24	Total	14	15-17	18-19	20-24
Say No	45.9	46.3	48.8	47.1	43.2	32.9	38.9	36.3	27.8	36.8
Avoid Him	18.9	18.2	16.1	18.4	21.2	18.3	11.6	18.5	20.7	22.1
Distract him	3.3	2.0	3.2	3.0	3.8	7.3	7.9	6.0	8.8	8.8
Accept nothing	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.7	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.8
Avoid seclusion	3.5	1.0	3.1	3.5	4.3	4.8	2.8	3.4	6.0	7.0
Dont move in	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.9	3.2
Dont listen	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.8	2.6	2.3	3.8	1.7	2.7
Pretend illness	2.5	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.8	6.6	7.9	6.6	5.2	8.2
Pretend menses	8.0	3.4	6.5	9.0	9.8	14.0	4.2	10.5	17.6	20.9
Other	9.4	8.4	9.6	10.7	9.1	2.5	2.3	1.7	4.3	2.7
Dont know	5.2	15.8	6.2	3.5	3.1	6.6	17.1	8.2	4.5	3.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(2141)	(203)	(645)	(401)	(892)	(2084)	(216)	(666)	(421)	(661)

TABLE 5-18

PERCEPTION OF WAYS USED BY MEN TO GET A YOUNG WOMAN INTO A
SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP BY SEX AND CURRENT AGE

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Ways Men Use To Have Sex	FEMALES					MALES				
	Total	14	15-17	18-19	20-24	Total	14	15-17	18-19	20-24
Money	23.2	31.0	23.9	16.7	23.9	25.3	27.8	24.9	24.7	25.4
Coaxing	12.8	9.9	11.5	14.7	13.5	32.4	24.1	30.6	36.3	34.1
Persistence	4.1	4.9	3.1	6.2	3.7	5.8	1.4	5.6	5.0	7.6
Good looks	3.7	3.0	5.9	3.0	2.7	7.3	9.3	7.7	6.7	6.8
Brag about property	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.5	0.9	2.3	3.3	2.7
Material things	9.5	6.9	8.7	11.7	9.8	5.4	4.2	4.2	6.2	6.3
Seduction	7.4	6.9	6.0	8.2	8.2	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.6
Say dont love	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.7	1.1	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.8
Promose marriage	3.6	3.0	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.1	2.3	3.6	3.6	3.1
Promise uptown	5.3	3.0	5.4	4.2	6.2	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.6	2.3
Brute force	4.2	3.0	3.3	5.5	4.6	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.3
Profess love	2.4	1.5	2.9	3.7	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Tell lies	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	9.1	5.4	9.8	9.7	9.1	4.7	5.1	5.1	3.8	4.7
Dont know	9.5	18.2	11.5	7.2	7.2	5.5	15.7	8.3	2.4	2.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(2141)	(203)	(645)	(401)	(892)	(2084)	(216)	(666)	(421)	(781)

TABLE 5-19

PERCEPTION OF WAYS USED BY WOMEN TO GET A YOUNG MAN
INTO A SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP BY SEX AND CURRENT AGE

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Ways Women Use To Have Sex	FEMALES					MALES				
	Total	14	15-17	18-19	20-24	Total	14	15-17	18-19	20-24
Tease/Flirt	12.1	13.3	11.3	12.2	12.4	17.9	7.9	16.4	21.1	20.1
Sexy clothes	16.5	15.8	15.5	17.0	17.3	14.5	10.6	10.7	17.6	17.2
Good looks	4.7	3.0	5.6	4.2	4.7	17.9	21.3	19.1	16.4	16.9
Coaxing	4.3	2.5	4.3	5.5	4.0	6.5	3.7	5.7	7.8	7.2
Seduction	10.6	7.9	10.5	11.7	10.7	9.4	6.0	9.0	9.5	10.6
Profess love	5.8	6.9	5.6	5.2	6.1	6.0	5.1	5.9	5.9	6.4
Force them	2.2	3.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.5
Sex	1.0	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.6	0.5	1.0
Money	3.8	3.4	4.2	4.5	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.7
Material things	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.8	1.8	3.2	2.3	1.7	1.0
Other	6.4	6.9	6.7	5.5	6.6	6.8	5.1	7.1	6.9	7.0
Dont know	29.4	35.5	30.7	27.2	28.1	13.0	29.2	17.7	7.6	7.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(2141)	(203)	(645)	(401)	(892)	(2084)	(216)	(666)	(421)	(781)

CHAPTER VI - KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING
CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUAL MATTERS

Knowledge and attitudes regarding contraception and sexual matters are no doubt the most basic and urgent prerequisites for a population control programme. A series of questions bearing on these issues were addressed to the female and male young adults.

The large majority of respondents claim knowledge of one or more methods of contraception. Both males and females were well aware of the pill and the condom. (Table 6-1). Ninety-one percent of the females and 85 percent of the males spontaneously identified the pill. The condom was spontaneously mentioned by 88 percent of the males in contrast to 65 percent of the females. Prompting increased the recognition of most methods. There was almost universal non-awareness of the Billings method; even after prompting 83 percent of the males and 92 percent of the females did not know of the method. The second least likely to be known method for females was rhythm (63 percent), whereas males had high non-awareness of vasectomy, rhythm and spermicides (over 70 percent each).

The findings relating to the females concur with patterns observed in the 1983 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey. In the 1983 JCPS, the point was made that women are most aware of the methods promoted by the National Family Planning Programme. It is of interest that the findings suggest that the same could hold true for males as well.

Table 6-2 shows spontaneous knowledge of methods according to age. For all except one or two of the least known methods, the proportion with knowledge of each method increases with age, a pattern found for both males and females. For both males and females, in all age groups, the pill, condoms and injection were the most widely known methods.

Among females the pill is the method they most likely would suggest sexually active youths their age to use (58.0 percent) (Table 6-3). The injection was a relatively weak second choice (15.6 percent) and the condom third (12.0 percent). One-half of the males named the condom as the most appropriate method for youths their age, while nearly three out of 10 mentioned the pill. For both sexes, very few mentioned other types of contraceptive methods. The relationship between the most appropriate method and age of the respondent is not strong for either males or females. For females in each age group the pill was the method mostly mentioned, and for males the condoms.

The next issue explored is decision making about contraceptive use. More than 78 percent of the females and 66 percent of the males assert that the decision should be made by both the man and the woman (Table 6-4). This strong support for a democratic approach to decisions regarding contraceptive use is a healthy sign, especially in a society in which the male as the decision maker on certain family matters is ideologically supported. Seventeen percent of the females and 14 percent of the males feel that the decision should rest only with women. However, the sexes diverge sharply regarding only men as decision makers. Thirteen percent of the male respondents feel that only men should be the decision makers of contraceptive use, while only 4 percent of the female respondents support only men in this role.

While age did not clearly differentiate the young adults according to their opinion regarding decision making about contraceptive use, education did seem to make a difference (Table 6-5). Both males and females were more likely to opt for the joint approach, the higher their levels of education.

Reasons for non-use of contraceptives at last and most recent sexual intercourse are distributed quite differently from those observed in the previous tables (Table 6-6). The most important observation for the females is a marked shift towards fertility-related reasons. At first sexual intercourse only 3.1 percent of the females gave fertility-related reasons for non-use of contraceptives (data not shown), while for last sexual activity 36 percent gave such responses. These are made up of 29.5 percent of the females who were currently pregnant and 6.5 percent who desire to be pregnant. Health-related reasons (contraceptives bad for health) also gained in importance, 12.4 percent, for last and 4.7 percent for first sexual activity. Attitudinal reasons remain about the same, but within this category the important observation is that the role of partner is twice as important at the more recent period. Also of significance is the fact that although programme-related reasons have become less important as a deterrent to contraceptive use among females, within this group availability of contraceptives gained 2.2 percentage points, while knowledge and concerns of location were insignificant.

In general, the shifts observed for the females obtain for the males as well, but with less magnitude. Like the females programme-related reasons declined in importance, but

non-availability of contraceptives stands out with 17 percent of the males citing that reason for non-use at last sexual intercourse (Table 6-6). One-third of the males gave behavioral reasons, with unplanned sex and unsatisfying sex with contraceptives, as most frequently mentioned reasons. Like the females fertility-related reasons are more important at this later event with 12 percent of the men wanting their partners to become pregnant and 3 percent with partners currently pregnant. It is also of interest that under attitudinal reasons 16 percent of the males claim that their partners were against using contraceptives at the time of the last sexual intercourse.

The data by age group show that 15 percent of females who did not use contraceptives at last sex, are in the age group 14-17 years and of these, 42.4 percent were pregnant at the time of last intercourse (Table 6-6). Although this is the most important reason given by most of the women, the proportion that were currently pregnant is 22 percent higher in the younger age group. The pattern is similar but of less magnitude with respect to health-related reasons. It is reversed with respect to programme, behavioral and attitudinal reasons, in which these types of reasons tend to be higher among the older females.

In the case of the male, information and availability concerns are stronger among the younger ones. So too is unplanned sex in the behavioral concerns category, (more than 25 percent) and partner against use in the attitudinal category, (13.2 percent). Under fertility-related concerns, the desire for pregnancy is most frequently mentioned by the older than the younger youths. So too is current pregnancy.

Table 6-7 gives reasons for non-use of contraceptives at last sexual intercourse according to educational level of the youths. There is no consistent direct pattern of the influence of education, except in the case of fertility-related reasons, as well as health reasons with specific reference to females. Those with lower levels of education, that is, primary and secondary levels, are more likely to give reasons relating to current pregnancy than those with post-secondary education. There is about a 6 percentage point difference in the proportions that are currently pregnant in each group. Reasons relating to the effects of contraceptives to one's health are likely to come from those with higher than lower levels of education. With respect to males, unplanned sexual activity, their most frequently cited reason increases with increasing education.

Male respondents with no current partner tend more than males in unions to give programme-related and behavioural reasons for not using contraceptives at last sexual activity (Table 6-8). Alternatively, men in unions are more likely to give fertility-related and attitudinal reasons than are men in no current relationship.

With respect to the females, fertility-related reasons are most frequently given by those in the more "settled" unions, with more than one-third of married/common-law and those in visiting unions stating that they were currently pregnant at time of last sexual activity.

Persons who are sexually experienced were asked if they were to have sexual relations during the next two weeks (after the survey) would they use a contraceptive method. Just over 18 percent of the females and 16 percent of the males answered in

the negative. Reasons why contraceptive methods would not be used are examined here for those females and males who are in sexual unions. Most of the females (43 percent) are currently pregnant and 9 percent would like to become pregnant (Table 6-9). Another 4 percent are in early post-partum. Concerns about health were registered by 13 percent of the females. There is no clear pattern of relationship according to union status, except that women in visiting unions report more current pregnancy or post partum status as the reason for non-use of contraceptive in the near future, compared with women in legal unions or those with boyfriends.

Comments received from male respondents are quite different. Only six percent of the partners of the men were currently pregnant. Twenty-two percent of the males said they will not use contraceptives in the near future because their partners are against contraception and one in five would like to have their partners become pregnant.

The ideal relationships before sexual relations vary somewhat among the sexes (Table 6-10). Forty-two percent of the women mentioned "sex in marriage only" as their ideal relationship, followed by forty percent with "boyfriend/girlfriend - plans for marriage". The males see their ideals most in terms of "boyfriend/girlfriend - no plans for marriage". While both groups largely rejected "an acquaintance" as the ideal type, the males were six times as likely as the females to select this option. In regards to the females, there are contradictions between actual and ideal in some groups. This is most pronounced in the marriage/common-law group* and those represented by boyfriend/girlfriend with sex.

* The majority in this group consists of common-law relationships.

For each of these groups the ideal relationship is sex in marriage only. The males show much less contradiction. There was more consistency between their actual and their ideal. Females and males with no partner or who never had sex tend to have sex in marriage only as their ideal.

Table 6-11 provides opinions on the ideal relationships for sexual relations by sex of respondents, age first sexual activity, educational level and exposure to sex education. Overall, there are marked differences between the sexes in attitudes regarding the ideal relationship for sexual intercourse. Of the full sample the females show a greater preference for sex in marriage (42.2 percent) or at least in relationships where there are plans for marriage (39.8 percent). For the sample as a whole only 1.3 percent of the females support sex with an acquaintance, while 8 percent of the males make such a suggestion. The males were twice as likely as the females to support sex between boyfriend and girlfriend even without commitment for marriage in the future. Indeed, most of the males (43.4 percent) support this relationship as the ideal, in contrast to only 17 percent of the females. Only 19 percent of the males thought of marriage as the ideal relationship for sexual intercourse.

Age first sexual activity seems to have some influence on how the respondents feel about the ideal relationship. Females who started sexual activity early in life (14 years and younger) are more likely than those with later sexual experience, to support sexual relationship even if there are no plans for marriage. The converse of this pattern is that women who initiated sexual activity between the ages 18-24 are more likely to see ideal relationships as those in which partners are married or in which there are plans for marriage.

Examination of the responses by level of education show that for females there is a slight tendency for those with secondary education and above to opt for sex in the context of marriage or plans for marriage. For the males, this relationship holds only with respect to marriage.

The other variable which seems of interest is exposure to sex education. Persons with exposure both in and out of school represent the highest proportion opting for sex in marriage only.

In further explanation of the young adult's attitude to sexual unions they were asked what is the ideal age for a woman or a man to have a steady union. Table 6-12 summarises the responses in terms of mean ages, by age first sex and by current union status. The primary observation is that females place the ideal age for steady union lower for women (19.0 years) than for men (20.7 years) while the ideal ages given by men are almost identical for both sexes, women 18.8 and men 18.6. The proposed mean age by age first sex of the respondents shows again the inconsistencies and contradictions between ideals and actual experiences. For both males and females with age first sex under 18 years, the ideals are much higher than the ages of first sexual activity.

The main observation of differences according to union status is that persons outside of unions and who have never initiated sexual activity tend to score a slightly higher mean age for steady union, for both women and men, than has been scored by persons in any other form of relationship.

Table 6-13 deals with a range of attitudes summarised under four headings, namely women's roles, marriage and sex, children, cultural beliefs and values. These are examined according to the age of the respondents.

Women's Role

With regard to women's roles, the females were more likely than males to agree that work in the kitchen and care of children are women's work. In the case of work in the kitchen 51 percent of the females and 40 percent of the males agree with the statement. The male/female differences are even greater with respect to the care of children as the proportion of females agreeing to the statement is 31 percent greater than the proportion of males. For both sexes the younger they are the greater the likelihood that they will reflect the more traditional attitude. This more traditional stance adopted by the women is somewhat of a surprise, taking into consideration the young ages of the women and the vibrancy of programmes in Jamaica promoting more "modern" roles for women.

Marriage and Sex

Some of the statements in this section relate to factual matters concerning marriage and sex, others are more concerned with normative tendencies. The majority of both sexes reject the idea that sexual relationship is a way towards gaining independence. Only 19 percent of the females and 29 percent of the males agree with the statement. Acceptance of the statement increases by age for both males and females.

The majority of the respondents (91 percent of women and 83 percent of men) concur with the statement that a woman can become pregnant with her first intercourse. This awareness of the risk of pregnancy is an encouraging finding especially in the light of another finding that more than 83 percent of the females and nearly 80 percent of the males reject the statement that "Contraceptives should not be used". With respect to the first statement, the proportion agreeing tends to increase with age, while regarding the statement about contraceptive use, there is no straightforward pattern by age.

Both males and females are quite divided about the statement regarding the use of condoms and its detracting of pleasure from the woman. Thirty-eight percent of the females and 35 percent of the males agree with the statement put to them and the proportion agreeing increases with age.

With regards to attitudes about premarital sex, the majority of both sexes, 66 percent females and 73 percent males support premarital sexual experience for men, but less than a half (44 percent) of the females and 39 percent of the males support premarital sexual intercourse for women. This differential suggests that gender-based double standards on sexual matters no doubt prevail in the Jamaica society. Both males and females strongly reject extra-union sexual relations for women. Only 2.5 percent of the females and 3.5 percent of the males support that a woman can be intimate with another man other than her husband or partner. The females hold the same position regarding extra-union relationships for men, but men were less at one on this issue. While the majority maintain the same position that they hold regarding extra-union sexual relationships pertaining to women, 22 percent agree that men, in contrast to women could engage in such relationships. Age seems to make some difference in male attitude towards

premarital sexual experience for men, the older they are, the more they are likely to support the statement. A similar pattern exists with respect to women's attitudes about premarital sexual experience for men. However, there is no straightforward pattern by age, for either males or females regarding premarital sex for men or women. There is some upward tendency by age in male attitudinal support for extramarital sex for men, but no clear picture by age emerges for males about premarital sex for women or for females about premarital sex for men or women.

Children

With respect to the attitudinal/perceptual statements centering around children, the majority of both males and females reject the statement that "God should decide how many children one should have".

Just about one-third of the sample, both males and females agreed with the statement. However, for both males and females, the proportion agreeing with the statement decreases with increasing age. In relation to the number of children a couple should have, there was a marked difference between the views of the males and the females. Of the females 27.2 percent agreed with the statement that the men should decide how many children his wife/partner should have, whereas nearly twice the proportion of males held this view. For both sexes the picture by age shows some modest decline by age regarding this attitude.

The majority of respondents (85.4 percent females and 66.6 percent males) feel that it is okay for a woman not to have children if she does not want any. Women were however much less supportive of the statement that children make the

man/woman relationship stronger. Slightly less than half of them (48.7 percent) agreed with the statement. This contrasts with nearly two-thirds (65.7 percent) of the males who also agree with the statement. Younger males were less supportive of the statement than older males, a 14.6 percentage point difference between men 14 years of age and those 20-24 years. A similar, but less marked differential (3.1 percentage point) obtains between the females of corresponding ages.

There is almost total accord among both males and females that men should always have a financial responsibility towards their children. Just under 2 percent of either group disagreed with the statement. This high level of consensus obtains across all age groups.

The majority of those who have been receiving assistance with childcare were getting such support from their partners (Table 6-14). Although approximately 27 percent receive childcare from other sources, the majority still agree that the financial responsibility of children should rest with partners.

In continuing the discussion of Table 6-13, it is observed that the groups were however quite divided on the issue of the cost of raising children. The issue raised was that "children in the long run cost more to raise than they give back to the family". Fifty-nine percent of the females and 53 percent of the males agree with the statement, and for both sexes, the proportions agreeing increase with increasing age.

Females were almost unanimous in their rejection of the statement, "parents who provide their children with sex education encourage them to have sexual intercourse". Only 6.6 percent of the females agree with the statement. Although a large proportion of the males reject the statement, they are more than twice as likely as the females to accept the statement.

Cultural Beliefs and Values

All three statements in the cultural beliefs and values category are strongly rejected by both sexes. Less than 10 percent of both males and females support the first two statements, and under 15 percent of either group support the last statement. This tendency of the young adults to reject extant cultural beliefs that usually affect population control programmes, speaks well for the level of awareness of this group.

Table 6-15 presents attitudes by age and sexual experience. Sexually experienced females are more likely than those not sexually experienced, to support the statement that work in the kitchen is women's work, a support manifested more among the younger than the older sexually experienced women. Findings for the males are different to the extent that it is the non-sexually experienced males, with no clear pattern by age, who tend to agree with the statement. With respect to the statement, "Care of children is women's work, the patterns are consistent as for the previous statement but with much higher proportions, regardless of sexual status supporting the latter statement. The older youths of either groups consistently show less support than the younger ones. The fact is that females show greater acceptance of the traditional roles for women,

than is shown by the males, and moreover such support is stronger among the females who have initiated sexual intercourse.

Although most of the youths do not agree that sexual relationship is a way of gaining independence from parents, females who do agree with the statement tend to be twice as likely to be those who have had sexual experience. In contrast males not sexually experienced are slightly more likely to agree than those who are sexually experienced. For males, regardless of sexual status the proportion agreeing with the statement increases with increasing age, while for the females the reverse is the case. It is older non-sexually experienced females who show the least support for the statement that sexual relationships is a way of gaining independence from parents.

Strongest agreement with the statement that a woman can become pregnant during her first intercourse came from sexually experienced females (93 percent) followed by females not sexually experienced (88.5 percent) and then sexually experienced males (85.7 percent). Non-sexually experienced males trailed behind, though with a sizeable proportion, 69.4 percent. Clear patterns by age appear for the sexually experienced females and the non-sexually experienced males, both of whom tend to agree the older they become.

The low level of agreement with the statement "contraceptives should not be used" shown by males and females regardless of sexual experience or not, reflect a strong support for the use of contraceptives. Sexually experienced males age 14 are those most likely to agree with the statement, with nearly one-third of them doing so.

Females and males not yet sexually active are more likely than those of either sex already sexually active to agree that a woman should be a virgin when she marries. For the men not sexually experienced, the older they become, the more important virginity is to them, for the females the picture is not as clear. The proportion increases with age up to age 18-19 (78 percent) and then declines. Approximately one-third of both sexually experienced males and females agree that a woman should be a virgin when she marries. There was no clear pattern by age.

In contrast to youths not sexually active, sexually experienced males and females give less support for the statement that a woman should be a virgin when she marries. They were most supportive of the statement that a man should have had sexual experience prior to marriage. Although the sexually experienced males are slightly more supportive of the statement than the females, there appears to be much consensus across age groups. Slightly less than one-half of the females (49.9 percent) and the males (45.4 percent) that are not yet sexually active feel that a man should have had sexual experience when he gets married. There is some evidence of double standards regarding the sexes, with both females and males somewhat more supportive of premarital sexual experience for men more than for women, with support much stronger among those who have already initiated sexual activity.

The next two questions deal with extra-marital sexual relations. Females regardless of sexual experience status reject extra-marital sexual relations for both women and men. However, males, especially the sexually experienced tend to support extra-marital relationships for men (23.6 percent) than

for women (3.8 percent). Again these findings suggest that different norms are operating with respect to sexual freedom for women and men.

Sexually experienced females (37 percent) and males (33 percent) are equally likely than non sexually experienced females (35 percent) and males (32.5 percent) to agree that God should decide how many children one should have. The older youths in these groups are the ones most likely to reject the statement.

Some 30 percent of sexually experienced women and 22 percent of those not yet sexually active agree that a man should decide how many children his wife or partner should have. The proportions are highest among the younger women of either group, and moreso among the sexually experienced 14 year olds with 45 percent, and the 15-17 year olds with 39.5 percent. The proportions of sexually experienced males and those not sexually experienced were roughly 48 percent. Both were more in agreement than were their female counterparts. With the idea for men assuming the decision-making role regarding the number of children to have. The greatest rejection of the statement came from the age group 20-24 non-sexually experienced females (92.9 percent) and non-sexually experienced males (72.0 percent).

More than 80 percent of women regardless of sexual experience status feel it is okay for a woman not to have children if she does not want to and the proportions were fairly even over all age groups. Both sexually experienced and non sexually experienced men were equally represented (66.5 percent) in support of the statement. The females, especially those not yet sexually experienced were less supportive of the next

statement, "children make the man/woman relationship stronger". More than 50 percent of the sexually experienced females support the statement in contrast to 42 percent of those who were not sexually experienced. For the sexually experienced females there is little variation by age, while for those not sexually experienced the 20-24 age group was least supportive. Sexually experienced males, like their female counterparts are more in agreement with the statement than males not sexually experienced. But in stark contrast to older females not sexually experienced, males 20-24 years and not sexually experienced were the ones most supportive (84 percent) of the statement regarding children and man/woman relationship.

Men should always have a financial responsibility towards their children. There was a high level of consensus on this, both in terms of sexual experience and age. The groups were much more divided on the issue that children cost more to raise than they give back to the family. Sexually experienced youths, both males and females were more likely to agree than females and males not sexually experienced. Variations by age were not clear.

Youths regardless of sex, age and sexual experience in the large majority do not agree that parents who provide their children with Sex Education encourage them to have sexual intercourse. Only 5 percent of females, not sexually experienced and 7 percent of those sexually experienced agree with the statement. Although more than twice the amount of the males of comparable status agree with the statement, the proportions are still modest, an average of 16 percent for sexually and non-sexually experienced males.

The final three statements are less factual and more cultural. It is interesting that all three are strongly rejected by the groups identified. However, in all cases the sexually experienced are more likely to agree than disagree with the statements, although the margins in some cases are small in comparison with non-sexually experienced youths. Period pains can be cured by sexual intercourse was accepted as true by 9 percent of sexually experienced males and 5 percent of those non-sexually experienced. This compares with 7.4 percent of sexually experienced females and 4 percent of the non-sexually experienced. Some 23 percent of sexually experienced females age 14 agree with the statement. This is 12.8 percentage points greater than any other age category of female sexually experienced or not. The small size of the age fourteen (N=31), may account for this differential. Sex with a virgin as a cure for gonorrhea was accepted by 5.5 percent of sexually experienced men and 4 percent of those not sexually experienced. The proportions for females were about half that of the males regardless of sexual experience status. Interestingly, although still a minimum, there is somewhat more support for the final statement, a woman should have a baby to prove she is not a mule. For both sexes support is stronger among the sexually experienced than the non-sexually experienced.

TABLE 6-1

CURRENT KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
BY SEX OF RESPONDENT

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

METHOD	FEMALES KNOWLEDGE			TOTAL
	Yes Spont.	Yes Prompt.	No	
Pill	91.4	7.4	1.2	100.0
Condom	64.5	31.9	3.6	100.0
Injection	57.5	36.9	5.6	100.0
IUD	40.7	31.9	27.4	100.0
Spermicides	22.5	32.3	45.2	100.0
Tubal Ligation	21.6	66.3	12.1	100.0
Diaphragm	19.8	33.6	46.5	100.0
Withdrawal	8.8	45.5	45.5	100.0
Rhythm	8.3	28.3	63.4	100.0
Vasectomy	6.9	34.0	59.0	100.0
Billings	1.0	7.2	91.7	100.0

METHOD	MALES KNOWLEDGE			TOTAL
	Yes Spont.	Yes Prompt.	No	
Condom	88.4	10.4	1.2	100.0
Pill	84.7	12.3	3.0	100.0
Injection	34.3	40.0	25.7	100.0
IUD	15.9	29.1	54.9	100.0
Diaphragm	12.4	26.2	61.3	100.0
Withdrawal	11.8	49.0	39.2	100.0
Tubal Ligation	11.1	57.3	31.6	100.0
Spermicides	7.5	22.3	70.1	100.0
Rhythm	5.3	24.3	70.3	100.0
Vasectomy	4.2	21.3	74.6	100.0
Billings	1.1	5.5	93.4	100.0

No. of Cases (Female = 2141, Male = 2084)

TABLE 6-2

PERCENTAGE WITH SPONTANEOUS KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS
BY SEX AND CURRENT AGE GROUP

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

METHOD	FEMALES				
	CURRENT AGE GROUP				
	TOTAL	14	15-17	18-19	20-24
Pill	91.4	75.9	88.7	93.8	95.9
Condom	64.5	47.3	62.9	66.1	68.7
Injection	57.5	31.0	50.1	58.9	68.3
IUD	40.7	9.9	26.0	45.1	56.3
Spermicides	22.5	8.4	17.5	24.4	28.5
Tubal Ligation	21.6	13.3	20.0	21.2	24.8
Diaphragm	19.8	6.4	15.2	21.9	25.1
Withdrawal	8.8	3.0	9.5	10.0	9.2
Rhythm	8.3	2.5	6.0	10.5	10.3
Vasectomy	6.9	2.0	6.5	9.5	7.2
Billings	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.0

METHOD	MALES				
	CURRENT AGE GROUP				
	TOTAL	14	15-17	18-19	20-24
Condom	88.4	76.4	84.4	91.2	93.6
Pill	84.7	66.7	76.9	91.0	93.0
Injection	34.3	14.8	25.7	34.4	47.0
IUD	15.9	2.3	11.1	16.4	23.6
Diaphragm	12.4	3.2	8.7	14.0	17.3
Withdrawal	11.8	3.7	8.3	11.9	16.9
Tubal Ligation	11.1	3.7	5.7	11.6	17.4
Spermicides	7.5	2.3	4.2	8.1	11.5
Rhythm	5.3	0.9	4.1	5.0	7.8
Vasectomy	4.2	0.9	2.4	3.8	6.8
Billings	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.0	2.0

TABLE 6-3

MOST APPROPRIATE METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION BY SEXUALLY ACTIVE PEERS
BY CURRENT AGE AND SEX

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

METHOD	FEMALES Current Age					MALES Current Age				
	TOTAL	14	15-17	18-19	20-24	TOTAL	14	15-17	18-19	20-24
Pill	58.0	50.2	56.9	62.3	58.6	29.3	19.9	27.9	32.8	31.2
Condom	12.0	16.3	18.1	10.7	7.1	50.3	50.0	49.5	53.9	49.2
Injection	15.6	5.4	10.9	13.2	22.4	5.2	3.2	4.8	3.6	6.9
Diaphragm	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3
IUD	1.2	0.0	0.9	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.2
Spermicides	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6
Billings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rhythm	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.5
Withdrawal	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.8	1.6	0.0	1.4	1.9	2.2
Tubal Ligation	1.1	2.0	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.7	0.5	1.4
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.1
Other	1.9	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.4	3.1	1.2	2.4
Doesn't Know/ Not Stated	8.0	23.2	8.7	5.0	5.6	7.7	22.3	9.8	4.3	3.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(2141)	(203)	(645)	(401)	(892)	(2084)	(216)	(666)	(421)	(781)

TABLE 6-4

RESPONDENT'S OPINION ON WHO SHOULD MAKE DECISIONS
ABOUT CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY SEX AND CURRENT AGE

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

DECISION MAKER	FEMALES CURRENT AGE					MALES CURRENT AGE				
	TOTAL	14	15-17	18-19	20-24	TOTAL	14	15-17	18-19	20-24
Man	3.8	6.9	5.4	3.5	2.1	14.6	18.5	16.5	11.9	13.3
Woman	16.8	15.3	12.6	15.7	20.6	15.6	17.1	17.4	15.7	13.7
Both	78.1	74.4	81.7	79.8	75.6	66.3	57.4	63.2	68.6	70.0
Each on Own	0.9	2.5	0.2	0.7	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.2
Other	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	4.6	1.2	1.0	0.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(2141)	(203)	(645)	(401)	(892)	(2084)	(216)	(666)	(421)	(781)

TABLE 6-5

RESPONDENT'S OPINION ON WHO SHOULD MAKE DECISIONS
ABOUT CONTRACEPTIVE USE BY SEX AND EDUCATION

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

DECISION MAKER	FEMALES EDUCATION					MALES EDUCATION				
	TOTAL	Primary	New Secondary	High School	Com. Col Tertiary	TOTAL	Primary	New Secondary	High School	Comm. Col. Tertiary
Man	3.8	4.9	4.5	2.7	0.0	14.6	15.2	16.5	10.0	3.8
Woman	16.8	16.5	17.0	16.3	18.3	15.6	17.2	18.0	8.4	3.8
Both	78.1	77.6	77.1	79.9	80.9	66.3	61.8	62.8	79.3	88.7
Each on Own	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.0	2.2	2.9	1.9	1.6	3.8
Other	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.9**	0.8**	0.8	0.0
	100.0 (2141)*	100.0 (509)	100.0 (942)	100.0 (566)	100.0 (115)	100.0 (2084)	100.0 (553)	100.0 (1094)	100.0 (381)	100.0 (53)

* Total includes 9 persons for whom education was not stated

** Includes 5 not stated

TABLE 6-6

REASON FOR NON-USE OF CONTRACEPTION AT TIME OF
LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BY SEX AND CURRENT AGE1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

REASON	FEMALES CURRENT AGE			MALES CURRENT AGE		
	TOTAL	14-17	18-24	TOTAL	14-17	18-24
<u>Programme-Related</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>17.8</u>
No knowledge of contraception	0.5	3.0	0.0	1.1	2.9	0.5
Didn't know where to obtain	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	5.9	1.9
Method not available	7.4	3.0	8.2	16.7	20.6	15.4
<u>Behavioural</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>33.6</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>34.1</u>
Didn't Expect to have intercourse	6.5	6.1	6.5	18.4	23.5	16.8
Irregular sexual activity	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.9	3.7
Intercourse not satisfying when contraceptive is used	2.8	0.0	3.3	11.7	5.9	13.6
<u>Attitudinal</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>13.1</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>18.2</u>
Partner was against using	10.6	3.0	12.0	16.3	13.2	17.3
Too embarrassed to get method	1.4	3.0	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.0
Didn't feel like using	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.9	0.9
<u>Cultural</u>						
Religion	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Health-Related</u>						
Contraceptives bad for your health	<u>12.4</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1.9</u>
<u>Fertility-Related</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>42.4</u>	<u>34.8</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>18.7</u>
Desired pregnancy	6.5	0.0	7.6	11.7	1.5	15.0
Currently Pregnant	29.5	42.4	27.2	2.8	0.0	3.7
<u>Other</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>16.2</u>	<u>6.5</u>
<u>Doesn't Know/Not Stated</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>2.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(217)	(33)	(184)	(282)	(68)	(214)

TABLE 6-7

REASON FOR NON-USE OF CONTRACEPTION AT TIME OF
LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

REASON	FEMALES				MALES			
	EDUCATION				EDUCATION			
	TOTAL	Primary	New Second.	High & Above	TOTAL	Primary	New Second.	High & Above
<u>Programme-related</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>20.6</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>16.2</u>
No knowledge of contraception	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.4	2.3
Didn't know where to obtain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.3
Method not available	7.4	3.0	9.3	9.1	16.7	16.1	18.5	11.6
<u>Behavioural</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>11.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>33.6</u>	<u>25.8</u>	<u>37.7</u>	<u>37.2</u>
Didn't Expect to have intercourse	6.5	6.1	7.6	3.0	18.4	17.2	18.5	20.9
Irregular sexual activity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.2	4.1	2.3
Intercourse not satisfying when contraceptive is used	2.8	3.0	3.4	0.0	11.7	5.4	15.1	14.0
<u>Attitudinal</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>15.1</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>22.6</u>	<u>15.8</u>	<u>16.3</u>
Partner was against using	10.6	15.2	7.6	12.1	16.3	20.4	13.7	16.3
Too embarrassed to get method	1.4	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
Didn't feel like using	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	2.1	0.0
<u>Cultural</u>								
Religion	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0
<u>Health-Related</u>								
Contraceptives bad for your health	12.4	9.1	12.7	20.7	1.8	2.2	2.1	0.0
<u>Fertility-Related</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>37.9</u>	<u>35.6</u>	<u>33.3</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>20.5</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>18.6</u>
Desired pregnancy	6.5	7.6	5.1	9.1	11.7	18.3	6.2	16.3
Currently Pregnant	29.5	30.3	30.5	24.2	2.8	2.2	3.4	2.3
<u>Other</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>8.6</u>	<u>8.9</u>	<u>9.3</u>
<u>Doesn't Know/Not Stated</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>2.3</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(217)	(66)	(118)	(33)	(282)	(93)	(146)	(43)

TABLE 6-8

REASON FOR NON-USE OF CONTRACEPTION AT TIME OF
LAST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE BY SEX AND CURRENT RELATIONSHIP

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

REASON	FEMALES						MALES					
	Total	Married/ C/Law	Visiting Union	BF/ Sex	BF/ No Sex	No Partner	Total	Married/ C/Law	Visiting Union	GF/ Sex	GF/ No Sex	No Partner
<u>Programme-Related</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>12.0</u>	*	*	<u>20.6</u>	*	<u>23.7</u>	<u>18.2</u>	*	<u>32.0</u>
No knowledge of contraception	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	*	*	1.1	*	0.0	0.7	*	4.0
Didn't know where to obtain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	2.8	*	0.0	2.6	*	8.0
Method not available	7.8	6.0	6.9	10.7	*	*	16.7	*	23.7	14.9	*	22.0
<u>Behavioural</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>14.7</u>	*	*	<u>30.1</u>	*	<u>28.9</u>	<u>26.0</u>	*	<u>40.0</u>
Didn't expect to have intercourse	6.4	0.0	10.3	10.7	*	*	18.4	*	15.3	16.9	*	28.0
Irregular sexual activity	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	*	*	0.0	*	0.0	0.0	*	0.0
Intercourse not satisfying when contraceptive is used	3.2	1.2	5.2	4.0	*	*	11.7	*	13.6	9.1	*	12.0
<u>Attitudinal</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>10.6</u>	*	*	<u>20.3</u>	*	<u>22.0</u>	<u>22.9</u>	*	<u>14.0</u>
Partner was against using	10.6	13.3	8.6	9.3	*	*	16.3	*	20.3	16.9	*	10.0
Too embarrassed to get method	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.3	*	*	0.4	*	0.0	0.7	*	0.0
Didn't feel like using	0.9	1.2	1.7	0.0	*	*	3.6	*	1.7	4.6	*	4.0
<u>Cultural</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	*	*	<u>0.4</u>	*	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.7</u>	*	<u>0.0</u>
Religion												
<u>Health-Related</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>20.0</u>	*	*	<u>1.8</u>	*	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.6</u>	*	<u>0.0</u>
Contraceptives bad for health												
<u>Fertility-Related</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>40.9</u>	<u>43.1</u>	<u>25.3</u>	*	*	<u>14.5</u>	*	<u>13.6</u>	<u>16.9</u>	*	<u>0.0</u>
Desired Pregnancy	6.5	9.6	5.2	4.0	*	*	11.7	*	11.9	14.3	*	0.0
Currently Pregnant	29.5	31.3	37.9	21.3	*	*	2.8	*	1.7	2.6	*	0.0
<u>Other</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>14.8</u>	*	*	<u>10.2</u>	*	<u>6.7</u>	<u>11.5</u>	*	<u>12.0</u>
<u>Doesn't Know/Not Stated</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>2.6</u>	*	*	<u>2.1</u>	*	<u>3.4</u>	<u>1.9</u>	*	<u>2.0</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
No. of Cases	(217)	(83)	(58)	(75)	(0)	(1)	(282)	(15)	(59)	(154)	(4)	(50)

* No. of Cases 25

TABLE 6-9

REASONS CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD WILL NOT BE USED
IF HAVE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN NEXT TWO WEEKS BY SEX AND
UNION STATUS

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Reasons Not Used	FEMALES		TYPE OF UNION	
	Total	Married/ Common-law	Visiting	Boyfriend
Currently Pregnant	43.1	41.9	50.7	37.0
Bad for Health	13.0	14.9	7.2	16.4
Desire Pregnancy	8.8	12.2	5.8	8.2
Partner Against	7.9	8.1	4.3	11.0
Didn't Like or Believe in It	5.6	8.1	2.9	5.5
In Early Post-Partum	4.2	2.7	7.2	2.7
Intercourse Not Satisfying	3.7	4.0	2.9	4.1
No Partner Now/Abstaining	1.4	0.0	1.4	2.7
Need Doctors Visit First	1.4	0.0	2.9	1.4
Infertile	0.9	0.0	1.4	1.4
Other	6.0	8.1	3.2	6.9
Doesn't Know/Not Stated	4.2	0.0	10.1	2.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(216)	(74)	(69)	(73)

Reasons Not Used	MALES		TYPE OF UNION	
	Total	Married/ Common-law	Visiting	Girlfriend
Partner Against	22.0	*	34.9	18.8
Pregnancy Desired	20.2	*	16.3	20.5
Intercourse Not Satisfying	17.9	*	23.3	15.4
Partner Currently Pregnant	6.4	*	4.7	5.1
Bad for Health	6.4	*	4.7	6.8
Doesn't Know Where to Get Method	1.7	*	0.0	2.6
Doesn't Know Any Method	1.2	*	0.0	1.7
Religion	1.7	*	2.3	1.7
Other	16.2	*	11.6	19.7
Doesn't Know/Not Stated	6.4	*	2.3	7.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(173)	(13)	(43)	(117)

* Less than 25 cases

TABLE 6-10

IDEAL RELATIONSHIP BEFORE SEXUAL RELATIONS BY SEX AND
SEXUAL EXPERIENCE1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

<u>Sexual Experience</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>					No. of Cases
	<u>IDEAL RELATIONSHIP</u>					
	An Acquaintance	B/F-G/F No Plans for Marr.	B/F-G/F Plans for Marriage	Sex in Marriage only	TOTAL	
Curr. Marr/CL	1.4	23.0	42.6	33.0	100.0	(282)
Visiting Union	1.9	23.4	54.8	19.9	100.0	(418)
BF/GF Sex	1.5	20.8	45.5	32.1	100.0	(389)
BF/GF No Sex	0.0	9.6	42.3	48.1	100.0	(52)
No Partner	1.8	19.1	35.0	44.1	100.0	(277)
Never Had Sex	0.7	7.3	28.6	63.3	100.0	(723)
TOTAL	1.3	16.6	39.8	42.3	100.0	(2141)

<u>Sexual Experience</u>	<u>MALES</u>					No. of Cases
	<u>IDEAL RELATIONSHIP</u>					
	An Acquaintance	B/F-G/F No Plans for Marr.	B/F-G/F Plans for Marriage	Sex in Marriage only	TOTAL	
Curr. Marr/CL	3.3	45.0	33.3	18.3	100.0	(60)
Visiting Union	9.1	52.8	26.2	11.9	100.0	(252)
BF/GF Sex	8.2	53.4	30.8	7.7	100.0	(650)
BF/GF No Sex	6.5	39.1	34.8	19.6	100.0	(92)
No Partner	8.0	41.2	28.6	22.3	100.0	(651)
Never Had Sex	6.8	24.7	30.8	37.6	100.0	(380)
TOTAL	7.8	43.4	29.8	19.0	100.0	(2084)

IDEAL RELATIONSHIP BEFORE SEXUAL RELATIONS BY SEX,
AGE FIRST SEX, EDUCATION, AGE FIRST CHILD AND EXPOSURE TO
SEX EDUCATION

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

<u>Age First Sexual Activity</u>	FEMALES				TOTAL	No. of Cases
	IDEAL RELATIONSHIP	B/F-G/F	B/F-G/F	Sex in		
	An Acquaintance	No Plans for Marr.	Plans for Marriage	Marriage only		
TOTAL	1.6	21.3	45.5	31.5	100.0	(1418)
14 and under	1.0	27.8	40.9	30.4	100.0	(419)
15-17	1.8	19.8	47.7	30.7	100.0	(721)
18-24	2.4	15.9	47.2	34.5	100.0	(252)
Age Not Stated	0.0	11.5	42.3	46.2	100.0	(26)
<u>Education</u>						
TOTAL	1.3	16.6	39.8	42.2	100.0	(2141)
Primary	1.6	19.8	39.9	38.7	100.0	(509)
New Secondary	1.7	19.1	39.4	39.7	100.0	(942)
High School	0.6	10.4	40.4	48.5	100.0	(681)
<u>Age First Child</u>						
TOTAL	2.1	23.8	46.4	27.7	100.0	(765)
15-17	0.7	30.1	43.4	25.9	100.0	(286)
18-24	3.0	19.6	48.5	28.9	100.0	(464)
<u>Exposure to Sex Education</u>						
TOTAL	1.3	16.6	39.8	42.2	100.0	(2141)
Both in & out of school	1.5	13.8	36.6	48.0	100.0	(325)
In school only	1.0	15.5	39.6	43.7	100.0	(1337)*
Outside only	1.8	23.6	41.8	32.7	100.0	(55)
No Exposure	1.9	21.2	42.5	34.4	100.0	(424)

* Total includes 15 cases with age at first child under 15 years.

TABLE 6-11 (Contd.)

IDEAL RELATIONSHIP BEFORE SEXUAL RELATIONS BY SEX,
AGE FIRST SEX, EDUCATION, AGE FIRST CHILD AND EXPOSURE TO
SEX EDUCATION

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

	MALES					No. of Cases
	IDEAL RELATIONSHIP					
<u>Age First Sexual Activity</u>	An Acquaintance	B/F-G/F No Plans for Marr.	B/F-G/F Plans for Marriage	Sex in Marriage only	TOTAL	
TOTAL	8.0	47.6	29.6	14.8	100.0	(1705)
14 and under	7.3	47.2	29.6	15.9	100.0	(1144)**
15-17	6.8	47.8	33.1	12.3	100.0	(381)
18-24	2.8	57.7	26.8	12.7	100.0	(71)
Age Not Stated	22.9	45.9	18.3	12.8	100.0	(109)
<u>Education</u>						
TOTAL	7.7	43.4	29.8	18.8	100.0	(2084)*
Primary	9.4	39.7	34.5	16.3	100.0	(553)
New Secondary	7.4	47.9	26.9	17.7	100.0	(1094)
High School	6.5	37.3	31.3	24.4	100.0	(437)
<u>Age Had First Child</u>						
TOTAL	6.4	53.2	30.0	10.5	100.0	(220)
14 and under	0.0	0.0	(1)	(1)	100.0	(2)
15-17	0.0	58.8	23.5	14.7	100.0	(34)
18-24	7.1	52.7	31.0	9.2	100.0	(184)
<u>Exposure to Sex Education</u>						
TOTAL	7.7	43.4	29.8	18.8	100.0	(2084)
Both in & out of school	5.6	46.2	25.2	23.1	100.0	(143)
In school only	7.3	43.0	29.1	20.6	100.0	(1097)
Outside only	5.0	37.5	37.5	20.0	100.0	(40)
No Exposure	8.8	44.1	31.5	15.5	100.0	(804)

* Total includes 2 cases with age at first child less than 15 years

TABLE 6-12

IDEAL MEAN AGE FOR STEADY UNION
BY SEX, AGE FIRST SEX AND CURRENT UNION STATUS

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

<u>Age First Sex</u>	<u>Ideal Age for Women</u>		<u>Ideal Age for Men</u>	
	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>
14	18.8	18.7	19.5	18.5
14	18.6	18.8	19.3	18.7
15 - 17	19.0	18.9	19.8	18.8
18 - 24	19.7	19.0	20.3	19.5
TOTAL	19.0	18.8	19.7	18.6
<u>Union Status</u>				
Married/C/L	19.3	18.9	20.2	18.7
Visiting Union	18.8	18.8	19.3	18.6
Boy/Girl/Friend/ Sex	19.1	18.7	19.7	18.3
Boy/Girl/Friend/ No Sex	19.3	18.6	20.4	18.6
No Partner Now	19.1	18.9	20.0	19.0
Never had sex	20.1	19.4	20.4	19.6

TABLE 6-13

ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN'S ROLES, MARRIAGE AND SEX,
CHILDREN AND CULTURAL BELIEFS:
PERCENT IN AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENT SHOWN BY SEX AND CURRENT AGE

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

	FEMALES					MALES				
	TOTAL	14yrs	15-17	18-19	20-24	TOTAL	14yrs	15-17	18-19	20-24
<u>Women's Roles</u>										
Work in the kitchen is women's work	51.2	57.1	51.5	51.4	49.6	39.9	50.9	43.7	37.1	35.1
Care of the children is women's work	56.9	64.5	60.2	56.4	53.1	43.3	51.4	48.5	40.1	38.4
<u>Marriage and Sex</u>										
Sexual relationship is a way of gaining independence from parents	18.7	16.3	16.9	18.5	20.7	29.1	20.8	29.0	30.4	30.9
Woman can become pregnant during her first intercourse	91.4	88.7	88.7	93.0	93.3	82.8	66.7	76.6	85.7	90.9
Contraceptives should not be used	16.7	15.8	18.0	13.5	17.5	20.4	26.0	20.9	18.3	19.5
Woman should be a virgin when she marries	44.0	49.3	55.5	45.6	33.6	38.8	39.4	42.6	39.0	35.2
When a man gets married he should have had sexual experience	65.8	60.6	61.7	67.8	68.9	73.2	56.5	70.0	75.5	79.3
It is alright for a man to be intimate with another woman other than his wife/ partner	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	21.6	16.7	21.2	21.4	23.4

TABLE 6-13 Cont'd

ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN'S ROLES, MARRIAGE AND SEX,
CHILDREN AND CULTURAL BELIEFS:
PERCENT IN AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENT SHOWN BY SEX AND CURRENT AGE

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

	FEMALES					MALES				
	TOTAL	14yrs	15-17	18-19	20-24	TOTAL	14yrs	15-17	18-19	20-24
It is alright for a woman to be intimate with another man other than her husband/partner	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	3.5	2.8	2.7	3.1	4.5
If a man uses a condom it doesn't take away any pleasure from the woman	38.8	19.7	30.9	47.9	43.6	35.1	25.0	30.8	39.9	38.9
<u>Children</u>										
God should decide how many children one should have	36.2	42.4	36.4	35.9	34.6	33.0	37.5	35.1	33.5	29.7
The men should decide how many children his wife/partner should have	27.4	31.0	29.6	25.7	25.8	48.5	50.0	49.8	47.5	47.4
It is okay for a woman not to have children if she does not want	85.4	86.7	87.1	85.1	84.1	66.6	67.6	63.4	65.3	69.8
Children make the man/woman relationship stronger	48.7	46.3	46.4	51.9	49.4	65.7	55.1	62.8	68.6	69.7
Men should always have a financial responsibility towards their children	98.8	99.5	98.0	99.8	98.9	98.6	97.7	98.0	99.5	98.8

TABLE 6-13 Cont'd										
ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN'S ROLES, MARRIAGE AND SEX, CHILDREN AND CULTURAL BELIEFS:										
PERCENT IN AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENT SHOWN BY SEX AND CURRENT AGE										
1987 JAMAICA YARHS										
	FEMALES					MALES				
	TOTAL	14yrs	15-17	18-19	20-24	TOTAL	14yrs	15-17	18-19	20-24
Children, in the long run cost more to raise than they give back to the family	59.2	54.2	54.9	61.1	62.6	53.2	44.9	49.4	53.0	58.9
Parents who provide their children with sex education encour- ages them to have sexual intercourse	6.6	7.4	7.0	4.5	7.1	16.8	19.0	17.7	15.0	16.4
<u>Cultural Beliefs and Values</u>										
Period pains can be caused by sexual intercourse	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.2	8.4	6.9	7.4	8.8	9.5
Sex with a virgin can cause gonorrhoea	2.4	5.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	5.2	5.6	6.8	5.5	3.7
A woman should have a baby when she is a teenager to prove she is not a mule	14.6	14.3	14.1	13.5	15.6	13.2	9.3	13.7	12.1	14.5

TABLE 6-14

CHILD CARE FOR WOMEN WHO HAVE HAD A LIVE BIRTH
BY WOMEN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD MEN'S RESPONSIBILITY
FOR CHILD CARE

1987 JAMAICA YARHS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

Men should have Financial Respon- sibility toward their Children	CHILD CARE					
	Total	Partner	Mother	Grand- Mother	Other	None
Agree	99.4	99.4	100.0	96.9	100.0	97.8
Disagree	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Uncertain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>No Response</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>2.2</u>
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(773)	(517)	(120)	(32)	(59)	(45)

TABLE 6-15

ATTITUDE TOWARDS WOMEN'S ROLES, MARRIAGE AND SEX,
CHILDREN AND CULTURAL BELIEFS: PERCENT IN
AGREEMENT WITH STATEMENT SHOWN BY SEX, AGE
AND SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

1987 JAMAICA YARHS

		FEMALES		MALES	
		Not Sexually Experienced	Sexually Experienced	Not Sexually Experienced	Sexually Experienced
<u>Women's Roles</u>					
Work in the kitchen is women's work	14	55.2	67.7	53.9	47.5
	15-17	53.3	63.2	44.0	43.6
	18-19	33.3	56.4	48.7	35.9
	20-24	34.1	51.2	40.0	34.9
	TOTAL	43.8	54.9	47.2	38.2
Care of Children is Women's work	14	63.4	71.0	57.4	44.6
	15-17	53.8	69.9	45.5	49.8
	18-19	35.6	62.1	41.0	40.1
	20-24	35.3	55.0	36.0	38.5
	TOTAL	51.5	59.7	48.0	42.3
<u>Marriage and Sex</u>					
Sexual Relationship is a way of gaining independence from parents	14	16.3	16.1	18.3	23.8
	15-17	11.9	24.1	36.0	26.0
	18-19	5.7	22.0	41.0	29.3
	20-24	9.4	21.9	48.0	30.3
	TOTAL	11.9	22.2	31.9	28.5

TABLE 6-15 Cont'd

		FEMALES		MALES	
		Not Sexually Experienced	Sexually Experienced	Not Sexually Experienced	Sexually Experienced
Woman can become pregnant during her first intercourse	14	89.0	87.1	53.9	81.2
	15-17	86.5	91.7	74.5	77.5
	18-19	94.3	92.7	79.5	86.4
	20-24	90.6	93.6	84.0	91.1
	TOTAL	88.5	92.9	69.4	85.7
Contraceptives should not be used	14	17.4	6.5	20.9	32.7
	15-17	16.9	19.5	22.5	20.2
	18-19	14.9	13.1	17.9	18.3
	20-24	12.9	18.0	28.0	19.2
	TOTAL	16.3	16.9	21.9	20.1
Woman should be a virgin when she marries	14	52.9	29.0	47.8	29.7
	15-17	66.8	39.5	60.5	35.0
	18-19	78.2	36.6	71.8	35.6
	20-24	69.4	29.9	76.0	33.9
	TOTAL	65.1	33.1	58.8	34.3
When a man gets married he should be have had sexual experience	14	57.0	80.6	38.3	77.2
	15-17	50.9	77.1	52.5	77.5
	18-19	47.1	73.6	35.9	79.6
	20-24	34.1	72.6	36.0	80.7
	TOTAL	49.9	73.8	45.4	79.4
It is alright for a man to be intimate with another woman other than his wife or partner	14	1.7	6.5	14.8	18.8
	15-17	1.1	4.5	12.0	25.1
	18-19	3.4	2.9	5.1	23.0
	20-24	0.0	2.7	20.0	23.5
	TOTAL	1.4	3.2	12.7	23.6
It is alright for a woman to be intimate with another man other than her husband or partner	14	1.2	6.5	3.5	2.0
	15-17	1.3	4.1	1.5	3.2
	18-19	3.4	2.5	0.0	3.4
	20-24	1.2	2.6	4.0	4.5
	TOTAL	1.5	3.0	2.1	3.8

TABLE 6-15 Cont'd

		FEMALES		MALES	
		Not Sexually Experienced	Sexually Experienced	Not Sexually Experienced	Sexually Experienced
<u>Children</u>					
God should decide	14	42.4	41.9	30.4	45.5
decide how many	15-17	33.8	40.2	36.5	34.5
children one should	18-19	27.6	38.2	20.5	34.8
have	20-24	30.6	35.1	28.0	29.8
	TOTAL	34.7	36.9	32.5	33.1
The man should decide	14	28.5	45.2	48.7	51.5
how many children	15-17	22.7	39.5	50.0	49.8
his wife/partner	18-19	17.2	28.0	48.7	47.4
should have	20-24	7.1	27.8	28.0	48.0
	TOTAL	21.6	30.4	48.0	48.6
It is okay for a	14	86.6	87.1	64.3	71.3
woman not to have	15-17	87.6	86.5	63.5	63.3
children if she does	18-19	85.1	85.0	79.5	63.9
not want	20-24	84.7	84.0	80.0	69.4
	TOTAL	86.7	84.8	66.5	66.6
Children make the	14	44.8	54.8	46.1	65.3
man/woman relation-	15-17	41.7	53.0	63.0	62.7
ship stronger	18-19	42.5	54.5	66.7	68.8
	20-24	36.5	50.8	84.0	69.2
	TOTAL	41.9	52.1	59.6	67.1
Men should always	14	99.4	100.0	97.4	98.0
have a financial	15-17	98.2	97.7	99.5	97.4
responsibility	18-19	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.5
towards their	20-24	97.6	99.0	100.0	98.8
children	TOTAL	98.6	98.9	98.9	98.5
Children in the long-	14	53.5	58.1	37.4	53.5
run, cost more to	15-17	49.9	62.0	42.0	52.6
raise than they give	18-19	55.2	62.7	25.6	55.8
back to the family	20-24	64.7	62.3	56.0	58.9
	TOTAL	53.1	62.3	39.8	56.1

TABLE 6-15 Cont'd

		FEMALES		MALES	
		Not Sexually Experienced	Sexually Experienced	Not Sexually Experienced	Sexually Experienced
Parents who provide	14	8.1	3.2	17.4	20.8
their children with	15-17	4.7	10.2	18.0	17.6
sex education encou-	18-19	2.3	5.1	5.1	16.0
rage them to have	20-24	3.5	7.4	16.0	16.4
sexual intercourse					
	TOTAL	5.1	7.3	16.4	16.9

Cultural Beliefs
and Values

Period pains can be	14	4.1	22.6	4.3	9.9
cured by sexual	15-17	3.4	9.8	4.0	8.8
intercourse	18-19	8.0	6.1	7.7	8.9
	20-24	2.4	6.6	12.0	9.4
	TOTAL	4.0	7.4	5.0	9.1
Sex with a virgin	14	4.7	9.7	2.6	8.9
can cure gonorrhea	15-17	1.3	3.8	5.0	7.5
	18-19	3.4	1.9	2.6	5.8
	20-24	1.2	2.0	4.0	3.7
	TOTAL	2.4	2.5	4.0	5.5
A woman should have	14	14.0	16.1	5.2	13.9
a baby to prove she	15-17	7.7	23.3	7.0	16.5
is not a mule	18-19	6.9	15.3	7.7	12.6
	20-24	1.2	17.1	8.0	14.7
	TOTAL	8.3	17.8	6.6	14.7

CHAPTER VII - DISCUSSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Concern about the incidence of early sexual activity and early childbearing among Jamaican youths has been with us for quite some time. A wide range of interventions directed at discouraging early entry into sexual unions and the eventual early pregnancies, have been implemented. These interventions have been supported by data derived from small scale surveys of sub-groups of the adolescent population. Now for the first time Jamaica has access to national data on the adolescent population, ages 14-24 years.

The 1987 Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (YARHS) is based on a national representative sample of not only females, which traditionally have been the focus of fertility-related studies, but includes as well, males of the comparable age group. The findings from this survey should be invaluable not only for the National Family Planning Board, which is the sponsoring organization, but for schools, churches and numerous organizations which touch and influence the lives of young adults in Jamaica. The usefulness of the data could also extend to the Caribbean region, especially those regions which share the main cultural features characteristic of Jamaica, and possibly other areas faced with the problems of early and unintended pregnancies and childbearing among young adults.

The findings of the 1987 YARHS indicate that two-thirds of Jamaican females 14-24 years and 81.8 percent of males of comparable ages have had sexual experience, defined here as having sexual intercourse at least once. The data confirm the often reported observation of early initiation of sexual activity in Jamaica. Fifteen percent of the females had their first intercourse by age 14. The proportion increased sharply to more than double by age 16 and doubles again by age 18

to 76.5 percent. The fact that more than 94 percent of the sample of females had their first period by age 15 suggests that most young females were mature and no doubt at risk of pregnancy at the time of first sexual intercourse. The implications are reflected in the finding that 61 percent of the sexually experienced females reported having been pregnant. Nearly one-third had had a pregnancy by age 15-17, increasing to 50 percent by age 18-19 years.

Males are introduced to sexual activity at much younger ages than the females. One out of seven males, 14.7 percent, report their first sexual experience before they were 10 years of age. The average age of first sexual experience for males is 14.3 years in contrast to a mean of 16.9 years for the females. At first intercourse females tend to have partners older than themselves, while the males tend to have younger partners. These findings have important implications with regard to the legal age of consent in Jamaica, and impending legislations to increase the legal age of consent from 14 years to 16 years.

Being in school serves to deter young women from initiating sexual activity but seems to have less impact on the sexual activity of young males. Thirty-one percent of females in school have initiated sexual activity while 86 percent of those out of school and not working have already done so, almost a 1 to 3 ratio. For the young males attendance at school makes less of a difference, with more than 66 percent of those in school and 87 percent of those not working have been sexually experienced.

If young adults are not in school or any form of training and are not economically active, then as the saying goes, the devil will find work for idle hands. They represent a high risk group for whom adequate and meaningful programmes should be provided.

The out of school and non-working young adults are an important target group at whom educational and skills training programmes could be directed. The large proportion of in-school youths and the small proportion of non-working youths who have not yet initiated sexual activity should be encouraged to continue to delay sexual activity. Such programmes could include a population component with sex education as an important segment. Such programmes funded under the auspices of agencies with primarily population objectives, will in fact be facilitating the population and development thrust of the population policy of the Government of Jamaica.

Against the background of sexual experience just noted the role of sex education cannot be over emphasized. Although the majority of young adults, male and female, have been exposed to sex education, both in and out of school, the indications are there is much more that has to be done in these classes concerning the details related to the menstrual cycle, pregnancy, timing of the fertile period and general knowledge of reproductive health. Based on the evidence that Jamaican youths begin sexual activity quite early, then sex education should reach the youths before they embark on such a course. The course should inform students, frankly and factually about health, sexuality, reproduction and family life among other related issues. Importantly, the course should include a strong component which encourages students and other youth to delay sexual activity until they are older and if they do not delay they should be knowledgeable about preventing unintended pregnancies.

The sex education curriculum or its delivery need to be looked at. It is revealing that although more than 80 percent of females and 60 percent of males have been exposed to sex education, and moreso at school, only 17.5 percent of the

females and 23.1 percent of the males were able to give the correct answer about the most fertile period of a woman's menstrual cycle. This is despite the fact that some 94 percent of female and 74 percent of male respondents admit having had lessons taught on menstruation in their sex education classes at school.

Contraceptive education must be intensified as an important component of the sex education programme. Both sexes engage in early sexual activity and it is the minority who practice contraception at first sexual intercourse. Unplanned sexual intercourse is the main reason given for not using contraceptives at first sexual activity. Early initiation of sexual activity of young women who are maturing early (most under 15 years), and non-use of contraceptives, altogether guarantee early and unintended pregnancy. It is only through consistent, close and frank educational programmes that youths can really be assisted to identify the options they have and make informed decisions affecting their lives and future. These data suggest that there is a great need for re-training of teachers in human sexuality and reproduction.

Parent-teacher collaborative efforts and community-level programmes could go a long way to control the high incidence of sexual activity among young adults. Parents must be made aware of the vulnerability of the home environment as an accommodating location for first sexual activity. The majority of sexually experienced youths, both females and males had their first sexual activity at home. This is particularly so for females who initiated sexual activity at 14 years or younger. Home and community need to be mobilized in the promotion of family planning knowledge and family life and sex

education. The reasons for non-use of contraceptives at first and at last sexual activity and reasons the youths would not use in the future can be incorporated into the content of educational efforts directed at reducing unplanned sex and unintended pregnancy.

Appeal could be made to young females through greater emphasis on modern roles for women. A sizeable proportion of young women and young men, accept the traditional roles of women - housework and child-care. In addition the females were inclined away from independent decisions about use of contraceptives. In contrast males mainly saw themselves as the decision makers. Cultural change is slow, but there is no reason why young women must not be encouraged to make independent decisions. This is essential especially in a society like Jamaica, where sexual activity largely takes place within unions not bound by legal contract.

The survey has confirmed a declining trend in the fertility of young adults. Indeed the data compared with earlier data suggest a substantial decline over the past 12 years. Between 1975-76 to 1987 the age specific fertility rate for 15-19 year olds declined from 137 per 1,000 females to 113 per 1,000 females and for the 20-24 year olds from 234 per 1,000 females to 163 per 1,000 females. While this decline is gratifying, efforts towards containing fertility especially among youths must be maintained. There are still large cohorts of young females already born, who are moving into the childbearing period, and by their large number can reverse fertility trends if early childbearing develops unchecked.

The 1987 Jamaican Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey has provided a substantial amount of relevant objective and subjective data that can be injected into programmes for the

young people of Jamaica. Also, there is room for further analysis of the data which is beyond the scope of this descriptive report. These topics may include:

- (1) Determinants of fertility decline;
- (2) Contradictions in male/female attitudes;
- (3) Family size aspirations of males - number of children to father vs number of children he wants to have;
- (4) Further exploration of the boyfriend/girlfriend category, a new category introduced in this study. What is its significance and usefulness for the study of sexual experience, mating patterns and personal development of this young age group, 14-24 years.
- (5) Operations research into the role of schools affecting the socialization of those less than 14 years of age.

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YOUNG ADULT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Female Questionnaire

NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

YOUNG ADULT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

DATE: _____

NAME: _____

SEX: _____

AGE: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

DATE OF INTERVIEW: _____

INTERVIEWER: _____

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____

INTERVIEWER'S PHONE: _____

YOUNG ADULT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

DATE OF INTERVIEW: _____

INTERVIEWER: _____

SEX: _____

AGE: _____

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

DATE OF INTERVIEW: _____

INTERVIEWER: _____

INTERVIEWER'S NAME: _____

INTERVIEWER'S PHONE: _____

INTERVIEWER'S ADDRESS: _____

INTERVIEWER'S CITY: _____

INTERVIEWER'S STATE: _____

INTERVIEWER'S ZIP CODE: _____

INTERVIEWER'S COUNTRY: _____

INTERVIEWER'S OCCUPATION: _____

HEALTH SURVEY REPRODUCTIVE YOUNG ADULT

Female Questionnaire

NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD--JAMAICA

YOUNG ADULT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Household Questionnaire

Women

Parish Code: _____

Area Code: _____

Constituency Number: _____

Enumeration District: _____

Dwelling Number: _____

Household Number: _____

Address (exact description): _____

Number of the Visit

Visit of the	1		2		3		4	
Interviewer:	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month

Date: _____

Result* _____

Number of the Interviewer: _____

Number of the Supervisor: _____

*Result Codes

1. Completed interview
2. No young adult (14-24) in the home
3. Residents not at home
4. Total refusal
5. Refusal during the interview by the respondent or other member of the family
6. Unoccupied house
8. Other (specify): _____

How many persons live in this house?

HOW MANY WOMEN 12 TO 30 YEARS OLD LIVE IN THE HOUSE?

Would you tell me their first name(s) beginning with the oldest and proceed in descending order:

NAME OF THE WOMEN 12 TO 30 YEARS OF AGE	AGE	YEARS OF SCHOOLING		CURRENT WORK STATUS
		LEVEL	YEARS	
1. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Years of Schooling		Current Work Status
Level	Years	
0 Never attended	0	1 School only
1 Primary	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	2 School and work
2 New secondary	1 2 3 4 5 8	3 Work only
3 High school	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	4 Unemployed
4 Community college	1 2 3 4 8	8 Doesn't know
5 Tertiary	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
88 Doesn't know		

IF THE WOMAN IS BETWEEN 14 AND 24, MAKE A CROSS IN THE CIRCLE.

NUMBER OF WOMEN BETWEEN 14-24 THAT LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Who gave this information?

- 1 One of the eligible respondents
- 2 Mother
- 3 Father
- 4 Relative
- 5 Friend
- 6 Other

IF THERE IS NO WOMAN BETWEEN 14 AND 24 YEARS OF AGE, TERMINATE THE INTERVIEW.

NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD--JAMAICA

YOUNG ADULT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Individual Questionnaire

Women

Questionnaire Number: _____ 1-4
 Individual woman's line number
 from the household questionnaire: _____ 5

Parish Code: _____ 6-7

Area Code: _____ 8-9

Constituency Number: _____ 10-11

Enumeration District: _____ 12-13

Dwelling Number: _____ 14-15

Household Number: _____ 16-17

Address (exact description) _____

	Number of the Visit							
	1		2		3		4	
Visit of the Interviewer:	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month
Date	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Duration of Interview:	Minutes _____		Minutes _____		Minutes _____		Minutes _____	
Result*	_____		_____		_____		_____	
Number of the Interviewer:	_____		_____		_____		_____	
Number of the Supervisor:	_____		_____		_____		_____	
	18-29		30-41		42-53		54-65	

*Result Codes

1. Completed interview
3. Woman not at home at time of visit; revisit necessary
4. Total refusal
5. Refusal during the interview by the chosen person or other member of the family
6. Respondent not competent
8. Other (specify): _____

A. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

1. Time at the beginning of the individual interview: _____ Hrs. _____ Mins. 66-69
2. In what month and year were you born? Month _____ Year _____ 70-73
3. How old did that make you at your last birthday? Age _____ 74-75

IF THE BIRTHDATE AND AGE DO NOT AGREE, ASK:

You told me your birthday was _____, but your age is _____.

These dates don't add up. Please help me to correct this.

IF SHE IS LESS THAN 14 OR 25 YEARS OR OLDER, END THE INTERVIEW

4. Were you born in this Parish or in another Parish in Jamaica or in another country? _____ 76-77

1 In this Parish

2 Another Parish--Name: _____

3 Another country--Name: _____

5. What was the last year of school that you finished? 78-79

00 Never went to school or never finished any year.

1 Primary 1 2 3 4 5 6 8

2 New secondary 1 2 3 4 5 8

3 High school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

4 Community college 1 2 3 4 8

5 Tertiary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

88 Doesn't know level or grade

6. Did you attend or are you attending a commercial school? 80

1 Yes

2 No

7. What year in school would you like to finish? 81-82

00 Never went to school or never finished any year.

1 Primary 1 2 3 4 5 6 8

2 New secondary 1 2 3 4 5 8

3 High school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

4 Community college 1 2 3 4 8

5 Tertiary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

66 Vocational/commercial

88 Doesn't know level or grade

8. What is your religion or denomination?

83-84

- 1 Roman Catholic
- 2 Anglican
- 3 Baptist
- 4 United Church (Presbyterian)
- 5 Methodist
- 6 Church of God
- 7 Rastafarian
- 8 Seventh Day Adventist
- 9 No religion
- 77 Other (specify): _____

9. Are you currently working or have you worked in the last 4 weeks?

85

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 13)

10. Do you work full or part-time?

86

- 1 Full time
- 2 Part time

11. How much did you earn last month? _____

87-91

12. What kind of work are you doing? _____

92-95

SKIP TO 15

13. Were you seeking employment in the past week?

96

- 1 Yes (SKIP TO Q. 15)
- 2 No

14. Do you want employment?

97

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

15. Are you doing any studies?

98^d

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

NOW, I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY.

16. Is your father living?

99

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Doesn't know

17. Is your mother living?

100

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Doesn't know

IF BOTH PARENTS ARE LIVING, CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 18; IF NOT, GO TO QUESTION 19.

18. Do your parents live together? 101
- 1 Yes
2 No
8 Doesn't know
19. How many brothers and sisters do you have, including those that do not live in this household?
- Brothers _____ 102-103
Sisters _____ 104-105
TOTAL _____ 106-107
88 Doesn't know
20. How many people live in this house, not including yourself? 108-109

IF 00, THEN SKIP TO QUESTION 24

21. What is your relationship to these people?
(Note the number of relatives.)
- a. _____ Husband/partner 110
b. _____ Father 111
c. _____ Step-father 112
d. _____ Mother 113
e. _____ Step-mother 114
f. _____ Sister(s) 115
g. _____ Brother(s) 116
h. _____ Father-in-law 117
i. _____ Mother-in-law 118
j. _____ Daughter(s) 119
k. _____ Son(s) 120
l. _____ Friends 121
m. _____ Household help 122
n. _____ Other relatives 123
o. _____ Other (specify): _____ 124
- TOTAL _____ (Check to see that the total is the same number as in question 20.) 125-126

IF THE MOTHER LIVES IN THE HOUSE, CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 22; IF NOT, GO TO QUESTION 24.

22. Does your mother do any work other than housework?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 24)

23. Is this work located at home or away from home? 128

- 1 At home
- 2 Away from home

24. What was the last level of schooling your mother completed? 129-130

- 1 Primary 1 2 3 4 5 6 8
- 2 New secondary 1 2 3 4 5 8
- 3 High school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
- 4 Community college 1 2 3 4 8
- 5 Tertiary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

88 Doesn't know level or grade

25. What was the last level of schooling your father completed? 131-132

- 1 Primary 1 2 3 4 5 6 8
- 2 New secondary 1 2 3 4 5 8
- 3 High school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
- 4 Community college 1 2 3 4 8
- 5 Tertiary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

88 Doesn't know level or grade

B. FAMILY LIFE

NOW, I WOULD LIKE YOU TO GIVE ME YOUR OPINION ON CERTAIN ASPECTS OF FAMILY LIFE.

26. In your opinion, what is the ideal age for a woman to have a steady sexual union? 133-134

Age _____
88 Doesn't know

27. In your opinion, what is the ideal age for a man to have a steady sexual union? 135-136

Age _____
88 Doesn't know

28. How many children would you like to have? _____ 137-138

88 Doesn't know or not sure

29. How many children do you think you will eventually have by the time you have finished having children? _____ 139-140

88 Doesn't know or not sure

30. In your opinion, how long after having a baby should a woman wait before having another baby? 141

- 1 Less than 1 year
- 2 1 to less than 2 years
- 3 2 to less than 3 years
- 4 3 to less than 4 years
- 5 4 years or more
- 8 Doesn't know

31. In your opinion, at what age is a woman responsible enough to have her first child? Age _____ 142-143

- 77 Soon after her first union
- 88 Doesn't have an opinion

32. And for the man? Age _____ 144-145

- 77 Soon after he enters his first union
- 88 Doesn't have an opinion

33. Do you think a woman should work after she starts having children? 146

- 1 Yes (SKIP TO Q. 36)
- 2 No
- 3 It depends (SKIP TO Q. 35)
- 4 Has no opinion (SKIP TO Q. 36)
- 5 Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q. 36)

34. What is your main reason for saying no? 147

- 1 She should dedicate herself totally to her children.
- 2 She should dedicate herself totally to the home.
- 3 She should dedicate herself totally to the home and her children.
- 4 Work is for the husband (he should be able to provide for expenses.
- 5 In order to avoid personal problems between the couple.
- 7 Other (specify): _____
- 8 Doesn't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 36

35. A woman working depends upon what? 148

- 1 If the economic situation is not good
- 2 If the husband is lazy
- 3 If the husband is not able to work
- 7 Other (specify): _____
- 8 Doesn't know

36. In your opinion, what is the most common problem among young people your own age? 149-150

- 1 Teenage pregnancy
- 2 Problems with baby-father
- 3 Unemployment
- 4 Problems with boyfriend
- 5 Poor parent/child relationship
- 6 Financial problems
- 7 Housing
- 8 Nutrition
- 9 School
- 10 Drugs
- 11 Laziness
- 12 Finding a good partner
- 13 Education
- 77 Other (specify) _____
- 88 Doesn't know

C. FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO GIVE ME YOUR COMMENTS AND WHAT YOU KNOW ABOUT SEX EDUCATION.

101. When you have doubts or problems about sexual matters, who helps you to solve them? 151-152

- 1 God
- 2 Parents
- 3 Siblings
- 4 Books
- 5 Doctor/nurse
- 6 Partner/boyfriend
- 7 Guidance counselor
- 8 Friend
- 9 Other relative
- 10 No one
- 77 Other (specify) _____
- 88 Doesn't know

102. What place did you get your first information about sexual matters that was not in a class? 153-154

- 1 Street
- 2 Neighborhood
- 3 Home
- 4 Grandmother's home
- 5 Relative's home
- 6 Library
- 7 Friend's house
- 8 Parties
- 9 Movies
- 10 Clinic
- 11 Playfield
- 12 Nowhere
- 77 Other (specify) _____
- 88 Doesn't know

IF NOWHERE, SKIP TO QUESTION 106

103. Who gave you this first information? 155-156

- 1 Father (SKIP TO Q. 105)
- 2 Mother (SKIP TO Q. 105)
- 3 Teacher
- 4 Friends
- 5 Brother(s) or sister(s) _____
- 6 Doctor
- 7 Priest/minister/religious person
- 8 Another person (specify): _____
- 9 Books (SKIP TO Q. 105)
- 77 Other (specify): _____
- 99 Didn't answer

104. Was the person a man or a woman? 157
- 1 Man
 - 2 Woman
 - 3 There were both
 - 8 Doesn't remember
105. How old were you? Age _____ 158-159
- 88 Doesn't remember
106. What does sex education mean to you? _____ 160-161
-
107. Have you ever had a class or course about sex education in school? 162
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 113)
108. How old were you when you had the first class or course? 163-164
- Age _____
- 88 Doesn't remember
109. What grade of school were you in when you had this first class or course? 165-166
- 1 Primary 1 2 3 4 5 6 8
 - 2 New secondary 1 2 3 4 5 8
 - 3 High school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
 - 4 Tertiary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
 - 88 Doesn't remember
110. Who taught this first class or course? 167
- 1 School teacher
 - 2 Physician
 - 3 Counselor or psychologist
 - 4 Social worker
 - 5 Nurse
 - 7 Other (specify): _____
 - 8 Doesn't remember
111. Was it a man or a woman? 168
- 1 Man
 - 2 Woman
 - 3 Both
 - 8 Doesn't remember

112. Did this first class or course include information about:

(READ ALOUD)

	Yes	No	Doesn't Know	
a. The woman's menstrual cycle or period	1	2	8	169
b. Modern birth control methods such as the pill, IUD, condom, spermicidals, or injectables	1	2	8	170
c. Sexually transmitted diseases that can result from sexual contact	1	2	8	171

113. At what age do you think sex education should begin in schools? 172-173

Age _____

77 It should not be taught

88 Doesn't know

114. What would be the best way of teaching sex education to young people? 174

(SHOW CARD A)

1 Boys and girls separately

2 Boys and girls together

3 One to one discussions

4 It doesn't matter

7 Other (specify): _____

8 Doesn't have an opinion about this

115. Have you ever had a formal course or lecture about sex education anywhere outside of the school? 175

1 Yes

2 No (SKIP TO Q. 121)

116. Where? 176-177

1 Community Center

2 Clinic

3 Club

4 Church

5 Home

6 Bar

7 Youth center

8 HEART

77 Other (specify) _____

88 Doesn't know

117. How old were you when you had this first course or lecture on sex education? Age ____ 178-179

88 Doesn't remember

118. Who taught this first course? 180

- 1 School teacher
- 2 Physician
- 3 Counselor or psychologist
- 4 Social worker
- 5 Nurse
- 6 Minister/priest
- 7 Other (specify): _____
- 8 Doesn't remember

119. Was it a man or woman? 181

- 1 Man
- 2 Woman
- 3 Both
- 8 Doesn't remember

120. Did this first class or course or any later class or course include information about: (READ ALOUD)

	Yes	No	Doesn't Remember	
a. The woman's menstrual cycle or period	1	2	8	182
b. Modern birth control methods such as the pill, IUD, condom, spermicidals or injection	1	2	8	183
c. Sexually transmitted diseases that can result from sexual contact	1	2	8	184

121. Can you remember if you ever received reading material (books, pamphlets, etc.) on family life education from any of the following places?

	Yes	No	Doesn't Remember	
a School (Ministry of Education)	1	2	8	185
b Health center (Ministry of Health)	1	2	8	186
c Youth center (Ministry of Youth)	1	2	8	187
d National Family Planning Board	1	2	8	188
e Jamaica Family Planning Association	1	2	8	189
f Other (specify) _____				

IF ANY RESPONSE IS YES, CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 122; OTHERWISE SKIP TO QUESTION 123.

122. What was the topic or subject matter of this reading material?

190-191

123. When is it most likely that a woman can become pregnant? 192
(SHOW CARD B)

- 1 A week before her period starts
- 2 During her period
- 3 A week after her period starts
- 4 Two weeks after her period starts
- 5 Three weeks after her period starts
- 6 It doesn't matter; all times are alike
- 7 Other (specify): _____
- 8 Doesn't know (ask)
- 9 Not stated

124. Which of these statements best describes your way of thinking about sexual intercourse? (SHOW CARD C) 193

- 1 Agrees with having sexual intercourse with any acquaintance.
- 2 Agrees with having sexual intercourse between boyfriend and girlfriend, although they have no plans to get married.
- 3 Agrees with having sexual intercourse between boyfriend and girlfriend only if they have plans to get married.
- 4 Does not agree to having sexual intercourse before marriage.

125. Let's consider the case of a young unmarried woman who becomes pregnant with a young man that she likes but does not love. 194
Which alternative of those shown on this card would you agree with? (SHOW CARD D)

- 1 Have an abortion
- 2 Have the baby and give it away
- 3 Have the baby and raise it without the father
- 4 Convince the young man to support the baby
- 5 Convince the young man to marry or live with her
- 6 Oblige the young man to get married
- 7 Other (specify): _____
- 8 Doesn't have an opinion

126. Would you tell me which sexually transmitted diseases you know of or have heard of?

	Spontaneous		Prompted		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
a Syphilis	1	2	3	3	195
b Gonorrhea	1	2	3	3	196
c AIDS	1	2	3	3	197
d Herpes	1	2	3	3	198
e Other (specify): _____					

127. What ways are used by men to get a young woman into a sexual relationship? (If more than one way mentioned, ask the most important way.) 199-200

- 1 Persistence
- 2 Good looks
- 3 Coaxing
- 4 Bragging about property
- 5 Money
- 6 Material things
- 7 Seclusion/seduction
- 8 Saying she doesn't love him if she won't have sex
- 9 Promise employment
- 10 Promise marriage
- 11 Promise "Uptown, Downtown, and Parade"
- 12 Brute force
- 77 Other (specify) _____
- 88 Don't know
- 99 No answer

128. What ways are used by women to get a young man into a sexual relationship?

201-202

129. How long can you be friendly with a man without having a sexual relationship? 203-204

- _____ (months)
- 88 Doesn't know
 - 99 Doesn't answer

130. How can a woman put off having sex if she is not ready for it? (If she gives more than one reason, ask for the most important reason) 205-206

- 1 Take his mind off it
- 2 Avoid him
- 3 Don't take anything
- 4 Stay away from secluded areas
- 5 Pretend menstruation
- 6 Don't move in with him
- 7 Don't listen
- 8 Pretend illness
- 9 Say no
- 77 Other (specify) _____
- 88 Don't know
- 99 No answer

D. REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY (FEMALES)

NOW WE ARE GOING TO TALK ABOUT YOUR CHILDBEARING HISTORY. SOME OF THE QUESTIONS MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU, BUT JUST SAY SO WHEN THIS IS THE CASE.

201. How old were you when your period first started? 207-208

Age ____

77 It hasn't come yet

88 Doesn't know

202. Have you ever been pregnant? 209

1 Yes

2 No

8 Not sure

203. Are you currently pregnant? 210

1 Yes (SKIP TO Q. 204)

2 No

3 Not sure

IF SHE HAS ANSWERED NO TO BOTH QUESTIONS 202 AND 203, THEN SKIP TO QUESTION 301; OTHERWISE, GO ON TO QUESTION 205.

204. When do you expect to give birth? Month ____ Year ____ 211-214

205. How many times have you been pregnant (including the current pregnancy, live births, stillbirths, miscarriages, or abortions)? 215-216

Pregnancies ____

206. Was your last pregnancy (or the current one if pregnant) planned? 217

1 Yes

2 No

8 Not sure

IF SHE ANSWERED YES TO QUESTION 203 AND IN QUESTION 205 THE ANSWER WAS 1, SKIP TO QUESTION 226.

207. How many live births have you had? ____ 218-219

208. Have you forgotten a child that was born alive but has died or no longer lives with you? 220

1 Yes (CORRECT THE ANSWER TO Q. 207)

2 No

IF THERE HAVE BEEN NO LIVE BIRTHS, SKIP TO QUESTION 233.

209. How many of these children born alive are currently living? 221-222

210. Have you forgotten a child that is alive and that no longer lives with you? 223
 1 Yes (CORRECT THE ANSWER TO Q. 209)
 2 No
211. In what month and year did you have your first live born child? 224-227
 Month _____ Year _____
 8888 Doesn't know the month and/or year
212. Did you plan to have this first child? 228
 1 Yes
 2 No
 8 Not sure
213. When pregnant with your first child, were you in school? 229
 1 Yes
 2 No (SKIP TO INSTRUCTION AT BOTTOM OF THIS PAGE)
214. What grade were you in? 230-231

215. Did you receive help from any organization? 232
 1 Yes
 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 217)
216. Which organization offered help? 233-234

217. After the first child was born, did you return to school? 235
 1 Yes
 2 No (SKIP TO INSTRUCTION AT BOTTOM OF THIS PAGE)
218. What type of school did you return to? 236
 1 Primary
 2 New secondary
 3 High school
 4 Community college
 5 Tertiary
219. Was that a Government or private school? 237
 1 Government
 2 Private
 8 Doesn't know

IF SHE HAS HAD ONLY ONE LIVE BIRTH (QUESTION 207=01), SKIP TO QUESTION 221

220. In what month and year did you have your last live born child? 238-241

Month _____ Year _____
8888 Doesn't know the month and year

221. How old is your last child? 242-245

Years _____ Months _____

222. Does anyone help you with the care of your child/children? 246

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 233)

223. What kind of help do you get? 247

- 1 Childcare
- 2 Financial help
- 3 Gifts
- 4 Financial help and gifts
- 5 Financial help and childcare
- 6 Childcare and gifts
- 7 Financial help, childcare, and gifts
- 8 Other (specify): _____

224. Who is the main source of the help? 248

- 1 Partner
- 2 Mother
- 3 Grandmother
- 4 Other (specify): _____

225. Do you think the help you get is important or not important in taking care of your child/children? 249

- 1 Important
- 2 Not important

SKIP TO Q. 233

**QUESTIONS 226 THROUGH 232 REFER TO ONLY CURRENTLY PREGNANT WOMEN
WITH THEIR FIRST PREGNANCY.**

226. Are you in school? 250
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 228)
227. What grade are you in? ____ 251-252
228. Are you receiving or do you plan to seek help from any organization? 253
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 230)
229. Which organization? 254-255
-
230. After the child is born, do you plan to return to school? 256
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 233)
231. What type of school will you return to? 257
- 1 Primary
 - 2 New secondary
 - 3 High school
 - 4 Community college
 - 5 Tertiary
232. Will that be a Government or private school? 258
- 1 Government
 - 2 Private
 - 3 Doesn't know
233. Do you want to have more children in the future (in addition to the one you are expecting)? 259
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 301)
234. How many more children would you like to have? 260-261
- 88 Doesn't know/not sure

E. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE

NOW I'D LIKE TO TALK ABOUT CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS THAT COUPLES USE IN ORDER TO DELAY THE NEXT PREGNANCY OR TO AVOID HAVING CHILDREN IF THEY DON'T WANT THEM.

301. Have you ever heard of any contraceptive methods?

		Spontaneous	Prompted		
		Yes	Yes	No	
1	Pill	1	2	3	262
3	Condom (French letter, boots)	1	2	3	263
5	Injection	1	2	3	264
6	Diaphragm	1	2	3	265
7	IUD (coil, loop)	1	2	3	266
8	Spermicides (foams, creams, jellies)	1	2	3	267
9	Billings	1	2	3	268
10	Rhythm (calendar method)	1	2	3	269
11	Withdrawal (pull out)	1	2	3	270
12	Tubal ligation (tie off)	1	2	3	271
13	Vasectomy	1	2	3	272
14	Other methods	1	2	3	273

(specify) _____

302. For young people your age who have sexual intercourse, what do you think is the most appropriate method to avoid pregnancy? 274-275

- 1 Pill
- 3 Condom (French letter, boots)
- 5 Injection
- 6 Diaphragm
- 7 IUD (coil, loop)
- 8 Spermicides (foam, creams, jellies)
- 9 Billings method
- 10 Rhythm (calendar method)
- 11 Withdrawal (pull out)
- 12 Tubal ligation (tie off)
- 13 Vasectomy
- 14 Other method (specify): _____
- 15 None
- 88 Doesn't know
- 99 Didn't answer

303. Who ought to make the decision to use something to avoid becoming pregnant, the man only, the woman only, or both? (Marital status is not important.) 276

- 1 The man
- 2 The woman
- 3 Both
- 4 Each one is on his or her own
- 5 Other (specify): _____

F. SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

NOW I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME VERY PERSONAL QUESTIONS: HOWEVER, THEY ARE VERY IMPORTANT FOR THE STUDY.

304. When did you first have sexual intercourse? 277-280
Month _____ Year _____
2222 Has never had sexual intercourse (SKIP TO Q. 336)
8888 Doesn't remember
305. How old were you at the time? Age _____ 281-282
88 Doesn't remember
306. How old was the person with whom you had sexual intercourse for the first time? 283-284
Age _____
307. What was your relationship to this person at that time? 285
1 Husband or partner
2 Visiting partner
3 Boyfriend
4 Friend
5 Mother's partner
6 Father
7 Was raped (ASK Q. 308 THEN SKIP TO Q. 314)
8 Other (specify): _____
308. Where did this first experience take place? 286-287
1 At her own home
2 At her partner's home
3 At a friend's house
4 In a hotel or motel
5 In a car
6 School
7 Beach
8 Bush
77 Another place (specify): _____
88 Doesn't remember
309. Did you or your partner use a contraceptive method during this first sexual intercourse? 288
1 Yes
2 No (SKIP TO Q. 313)
8 Doesn't remember/doesn't know (SKIP TO Q. 314)

310. What was the method?

- 1 Perle
- 2 Other pill
- 3 Panther
- 4 Other condom
- 5 Injection
- 6 Diaphragm
- 7 IUD
- 8 Spermicides
- 9 Billings
- 10 Rhythm (calendar method)
- 11 Withdrawal
- 12 Tubal ligation
- 13 Vasectomy
- 14 Other methods (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know
- 99 Didn't answer

311. Where did you or your partner get this method used during your first sexual intercourse? (In case of Billings, rhythm, calendar, or withdrawal, where did you or your partner receive orientation?)

- 1 Clinic/health center
- 2 Government hospital
- 3 Private doctor
- 4 Drugstore/pharmacy
- 5 Supermarket/shop
- 6 District health worker
- 7 Outreach worker
- 8 Operation Friendship Clinic
- 9 Jamaica Family Planning Association Clinic
- 10 Other private clinic
- 77 Other (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know/doesn't remember

312. Whose decision was it to use this method: You alone, your partner alone, or was it made together?

- 1 Her decision
- 2 Partner's decision
- 3 Decision made together
- 8 Doesn't remember

USERS SKIP TO QUESTION 318

313. Why didn't you or your partner use a contraceptive method during this first sexual intercourse? 294-295
- 1 Didn't expect to have sexual relations at that time
 - 2 Partner was against using something
 - 3 Contraceptive methods are bad for one's health
 - 4 Religion doesn't permit use
 - 5 Didn't know of any methods
 - 6 Knew of methods but didn't know where to get them
 - 7 Intercourse is not satisfying when methods are used
 - 8 Wanted to use something but couldn't get it at that moment
 - 9 Too embarrassed to get method
 - 10 Wanted to become pregnant
 - 11 Other (specify): _____
 - 88 Doesn't know
 - 98 Didn't respond
314. In what month and year did you first have sexual intercourse using a contraceptive method? 296-299
- Month _____ Year _____
- 2222 Never used (SKIP TO Q. 318)
- 8888 Doesn't remember (SKIP TO Q. 318)
315. How old were you at that time? _____ 300-301
316. What method did you or your partner use? 302-303
- 1 Perle
 - 2 Other pill
 - 3 Panther
 - 4 Other condom
 - 5 Injection
 - 5 Diaphragm
 - 7 IUD
 - 8 Spermicides
 - 9 Billings method
 - 10 Rhythm/calendar
 - 11 Withdrawal
 - 12 Tubal ligation
 - 13 Vasectomy
 - 77 Other methods (specify): _____
 - 88 Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q. 318)
 - 99 Didn't answer (SKIP TO Q. 318)
317. Where did you or your partner obtain this method? (In case of Billings, rhythm/calendar, or withdrawal, where did you or your partner receive orientation?) 304-305
- 1 Clinic/health center
 - 2 Government hospital
 - 3 Private doctor
 - 4 Drugstore/pharmacy
 - 5 Supermarket/shop
 - 6 District health worker
 - 7 Outreach worker
 - 8 Operation Friendship Clinic
 - 9 Jamaica Family Planning Association
 - 10 Other private clinic
 - 77 Other (specify): _____
 - 88 Doesn't know/doesn't remember

318. Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 30 days? 306
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 332)
319. How many times? Times: ____ 307-308
320. With how many partners? Partners: ____ 309-310
321. What was your relationship to the last person with whom you had sexual intercourse? 311
- 1 Husband or partner
 - 2 Visiting partner
 - 3 Boyfriend
 - 4 Friend
 - 5 Mother's partner
 - 6 Father
 - 7 Was raped (SKIP TO Q. 332)
 - 8 Other (specify): _____
322. Did you or your partner use a contraceptive method during the last time you had sexual intercourse? 312
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 327)
323. What was the method? 313-314
- 1 Perle
 - 2 Other pill
 - 3 Panther
 - 4 Other condom
 - 5 Injection
 - 6 Diaphragm
 - 7 IUD
 - 8 Spermicides
 - 9 Billings (SKIP TO Q. 326)
 - 10 Rhythm (SKIP TO Q. 326)
 - 11 Withdrawal (SKIP TO Q. 326)
 - 12 Tubal ligation
 - 13 Vasectomy
 - 77 Other methods (specify): _____
 - 88 Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q. 328)
 - 98 Didn't answer (SKIP TO Q. 328)

324. Where did you or your partner obtain this method? 315-316

- 1 Clinic/health center (specify) _____
- 2 Government hospital (specify) _____
- 3 Private doctor
- 4 Drugstore/pharmacy
- 5 Supermarket/shop
- 6 District health worker
- 7 Outreach worker
- 8 Operation Friendship Clinic
- 9 Jamaica Family Planning Association
- 10 Other private clinic
- 77 Other (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know/doesn't remember

325. How much time does it take to get to that place? 317

- 1 Less than 15 minutes
- 2 15-29 minutes
- 3 30-59 minutes
- 4 Over 1 hour

326. Whose decision was it to use this (these) method(s): You alone, 318
your partner alone, or was it made together?

- 1 Her decision (SKIP TO Q. 329)
- 2 Partner's decision (SKIP TO Q. 329)
- 3 Decision made together (SKIP TO Q. 330)
- 8 Doesn't remember (SKIP TO Q. 329)

327. Why didn't you or your partner use a contraceptive method 319-320
during the last sexual intercourse?

- 1 Didn't expect to have sexual intercourse at that time
- 2 Partner was against using something
- 3 Contraceptive methods are bad for one's health
- 4 Religion doesn't permit use
- 5 Doesn't know of any methods
- 6 Knows of methods but doesn't know where to get them
- 7 Intercourse is not satisfying when methods are used
- 8 Wanted to use something but couldn't get it at that moment
- 9 Too embarrassed to get method
- 10 Wanted to become pregnant
- 11 Currently pregnant
- 77 Other (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know
- 98 Didn't respond

328. Have you or your partner(s) used any of the following methods in the last 30 days?

READ ALOUD EACH METHOD				Doesn't Remember	No Response	
		Yes	No	8	9	
1	Perle	1	2	8	9	321
2	Other pill	1	2	8	9	322
3	Panther	1	2	8	9	323
4	Other condom	1	2	8	9	324
5	Injection	1	2	8	9	325
6	Diaphragm	1	2	8	9	326
7	IUD	1	2	8	9	327
8	Spermicides	1	2	8	9	328
9	Billings method	1	2	8	9	329
10	Rhythm	1	2	8	9	330
11	Withdrawal	1	2	8	9	331

329. Have you ever talked with your partner about family planning or contraception? 332

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Doesn't remember

330. Are you intimate with other men other than your partner? 333

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 332)
- 9 Doesn't remember (SKIP TO Q. 332)

331. When you are intimate with another man, do you ever think about the fact that you could get pregnant? 334

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Doesn't answer

332. Have you or your partner ever used or practiced....?

READ ALOUD EACH METHOD

	Yes	No	
1 Pill	1	2	335
2 Condom (French letter, boots)	1	2	336
5 Injection	1	2	337
6 Diaphragm	1	2	338
7 IUD (coil, loop)	1	2	339
8 Spermicides (creams & jellies)	1	2	340
9 Billings	1	2	341
10 Rhythm (calendar method)	1	2	342
11 Withdrawal (pull out)	1	2	343
12 Tubal ligation (tie off)	1	2	344
13 Vasectomy	1	2	345
14 Any other method (specify) _____	1	2	346

333. If you and your (a) partner were to have sexual relations in the next 2 weeks, would you or your partner use a contraceptive method? 347

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 335)
- 8 Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q. 338)
- 9 Doesn't answer (SKIP TO Q. 338)

334. What method would you or your partner use? 348-349

- 1 Perle
- 2 Other pill
- 3 Panther
- 4 Other condom
- 5 Injection
- 6 Diaphragm
- 7 IUD
- 8 Spermicides
- 9 Billings
- 10 Rhythm
- 11 Withdrawal
- 12 Tubal ligation
- 13 Vasectomy
- 77 Other methods (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know
- 99 Didn't answer

SKIP TO QUESTION 338

335. Why wouldn't you or your partner use a method?

350-351

- 2 Partner is against using something
- 3 Contraceptive methods are bad for one's health
- 4 Religion doesn't permit it
- 5 Doesn't know of any methods
- 6 Knows of methods but doesn't know where to get them
- 7 Intercourse is not satisfying when methods are used
- 9 Too embarrassed to get method
- 10 Want to become pregnant
- 11 Currently pregnant
- 77 Other (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know
- 99 Didn't respond

336. Do you have a boyfriend?

352

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 338)

337. How many months have you been going with him?

353-354

Months _____

338. In the future, would you (or your partner) like to use a method to prevent pregnancy?

355

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 341)
- 3 Unsure (SKIP TO Q. 341)

339. What method would you or your partner prefer?

356-357

- 1 Perle
- 2 Other pill
- 3 Panther
- 4 Other condom
- 5 Injection
- 6 Diaphragm
- 7 IUD
- 8 Spermicides
- 9 Billings (SKIP TO Q. 401)
- 10 Rhythm (SKIP TO Q. 401)
- 11 Withdrawal (SKIP TO Q. 401)
- 12 Tubal ligation
- 13 Vasectomy
- 14 Other methods (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q. 342)
- 99 Didn't answer (SKIP TO Q. 342)

340. Do you know where to get this method? 358

1 Yes (SKIP TO 343)

2 No (SKIP TO 401)

341. Why not? 359-360

342. Do you know where to get contraceptive methods? 361

1 Yes

2 No (SKIP TO Q. 401)

343. At what place? 362-363

1 Clinic/health center (Specify):

2 Government hospital (Specify):

3 Private doctor

4 Drugstore/pharmacy

5 Supermarket

6 District health worker

7 Outreach worker

8 Operation Friendship Clinic

9 Jamaica Family Planning Association Clinic

10 Other private clinic

77 Other (specify):

88 Doesn't know/doesn't remember

G. OTHER ATTITUDES TOWARD CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUALITY

NOW I'D LIKE TO READ OUT LOUD SOME STATEMENTS. PLEASE INDICATE IF YOU AGREE OR NOT.

	Agree	Disagree	Uncertain	No Response	
401. Contraceptives should not be used.	1	2	8	9	364
402. God should decide how many children one should have.	1	2	8	9	365
403. Work in the kitchen is women's work.	1	2	8	9	366
404. Care of children is women's work	1	2	8	9	367
405. Period pains can be cured by sexual intercourse.	1	2	8	9	368
406. Children make the man/woman relationship stronger.	1	2	8	9	369
407. A sexual relationship is a way of gaining independence from parents.	1	2	8	9	370
408. Sex with a virgin can cure gonorrhoea.	1	2	8	9	371
409. The man is the one to decide how many children his wife/partner should have.	1	2	8	9	372
410. A woman should be a virgin when she marries.	1	2	8	9	373

	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>Uncertain</u>	<u>No Response</u>	
411. Men should always have a financial responsibility towards their children.	1	2	8	9	374
412. Parents who provide their children with sex education encourage them to have sexual intercourse.	1	2	8	9	375
413. When a man gets married, he should have had sexual experience.	1	2	8	9	376
414. A woman should have a baby when she is a teenager to prove she is not a mule.	1	2	8	9	377
415. It is alright for a man to be intimate with another woman along with his wife or partner.	1	2	8	9	378
416. Children, in the long run, cost more to raise than they give back to the family.	1	2	8	9	379
417. A woman can become pregnant during her first sexual intercourse.	1	2	8	9	380
418. It is alright for a woman to be intimate with another man along with her husband or partner.	1	2	8	9	381
419. If a man uses a condom, it doesn't take away any pleasure from the woman.	1	2	8	9	382
420. It is okay for a woman not to have children if she does not want to.	1	2	8	9	383

H. UNION STATUS

IF NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (QUESTION 305=2222), SKIP TO QUESTION 515; OTHERWISE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 501.

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR UNION STATUS.

501. Do you have a partner now? 384

1 Yes

2 No (SKIP TO Q. 510)

502. What type of union do you have? 385

1 Married

2 Common-law

3 Visiting union

4 Boyfriend (SKIP TO Q. 504)

503. When you and your husband (partner) first started together, what type of union did you have? 386

1 Married

2 Common-law

3 Visiting union

SKIP TO QUESTION 505

504. Have you ever had sexual intercourse with your present boyfriend? 387

1 Yes

2 No (SKIP TO Q. 510)

505. How old is your husband (partner/boyfriend)? Age: 388-389

506. In what month and year did this union start? 390-393

Month Year
8888 Doesn't remember

507. How old were you? Age: 394-395

508. How old was he? Age: 396-397

WHAT WAS THE ANSWER IN QUESTION 318, PAGE 23? IF YES, SKIP TO QUESTION 510. IF NO, CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 509.

509. Why haven't you and your husband (partner) had sexual intercourse in the last 30 days? 398

- 1 Pregnant
- 2 Post partum
- 3 He is traveling
- 4 Other (specify): _____

510. What is the total number of partners you have had? _____ 399-400

IF ONLY ONE PARTNER AND QUESTION 501=1, SKIP TO QUESTION 515; OTHERWISE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 511.

511. When you and your first partner started together, what type of union did you have? 401

- 1 Married
- 2 Common-law
- 3 Visiting union
- 4 Boyfriend

512. In what month and year did this union start? 402-405

Month: _____ Year: _____

513. How old were you? Age: _____ 406-407

514. How old was he? Age: _____ 408-409

515. Time interview finished? 410-413

(hour) (minutes)

YOUNG ADULT
REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH SURVEY

Male Questionnaire

PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS TO QUESTIONS 510-515. IF YES, GO TO QUESTION 510. IF NO, CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 509.

509. How many times have you and your partner (if any) had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months?

1. Frequently
2. Fairly often
3. He is traveling
4. Other (specify) _____

510. How far did you travel from your home to the place where you had sex?

IF LESS THAN 100 MILES, GO TO QUESTION 511. IF 100 MILES OR MORE, GO TO QUESTION 512.

511. What was the reason for your trip? (Check all that apply.)

1. Married
2. Unmarried
3. Visiting family
4. Boyfriend

512. In what month and year did this union start?

Month: _____ Year: _____

513. How old were you?

514. How old was he?

515. Please describe the relationship.

(Specify) _____ (Specify) _____

Questionnaire Number _____

NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD--JAMAICA

YOUNG ADULT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Household Questionnaire

Men

Parish Code: _____

Area Code: _____

Constituency Number: _____

Enumeration District: _____

Dwelling Number: _____

Household Number: _____

Address (exact description): _____

Visit of the Interviewer: _____
Number of the Visit
1 2 3 4
Day Month Day Month Day Month Day Month

Date: _____

Result*: _____

Number of the Interviewer: _____

Number of the Supervisor: _____

*Result Codes

1. Completed household interview
2. No young adult (14-24) in the home
3. Residents not at home
4. Total refusal
5. Refusal during the interview by the respondent or other member of the family
6. Unoccupied house
8. Other (specify): _____

How many persons live in this house?

HOW MANY MEN 12 TO 30 YEARS OLD LIVE IN THE HOUSE?

Would you tell me their first name(s) beginning with the oldest and proceed in descending order:

NAME OF THE MEN 12 TO 30 YEARS OF AGE	AGE	YEARS OF SCHOOLING		CURRENT WORK STATUS
		LEVEL	YEARS	
1. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 0
2. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 0
3. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 0
4. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 0
5. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 0
6. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 0
7. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 0
8. _____	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> 0

Years of Schooling		Current Work Status
Level	Years	
0 Never attended	0	1 School only
1 Primary	1 2 3 4 5 6 8	2 School and work
2 New secondary	1 2 3 4 5 8	3 Work only
3 High school	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	4 Unemployed
4 Community college	1 2 3 4 8	8 Doesn't know
5 Tertiary	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	
88 Doesn't know		

IF THE MAN IS BETWEEN 14 AND 24, MAKE A CROSS IN THE CIRCLE.

NUMBER OF MEN BETWEEN 14-24 THAT LIVE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Who gave this information?

- 1 One of the eligible respondents
- 2 Mother
- 3 Father
- 4 Relative
- 5 Friend
- 6 Other

IF THERE IS NO MAN BETWEEN 14 AND 24 YEARS OF AGE, TERMINATE THE INTERVIEW.

NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD---JAMAICA

YOUNG ADULT REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Individual Questionnaire

Men

Questionnaire Number: _____ 1-4
 Individual man's line number
 from the household questionnaire: _____ 5
 Parish Code: _____ 6-7
 Area Code: _____ 8-9
 Constituency Number: _____ 10-11
 Enumeration District: _____ 12-13
 Dwelling Number: _____ 14-15
 Household Number: _____ 16-17
 Address (exact description) _____

	Number of the Visit							
	1		2		3		4	
Visit of the Interviewer:	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month
Date	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Duration of Interview:	Minutes		Minutes		Minutes		Minutes	
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Result*	_____		_____		_____		_____	
Number of the Interviewer:	_____		_____		_____		_____	
Number of the Supervisor:	_____		_____		_____		_____	
	18-29		30-41		42-53		54-65	

*Result Codes

1. Completed interview
3. Man not at home at time of visit; revisit necessary
4. Total refusal
5. Refusal during the interview by the chosen person or other member of the family
6. Respondent not competent
8. Other (specify): _____

A. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

1. Time at the beginning of the individual interview: _____ Hrs. _____ Mins. 66-69
2. In what month and year were you born? Month _____ Year _____ 70-73
3. How old did that make you at your last birthday? Age _____ 74-75

IF THE BIRTHDATE AND AGE DO NOT AGREE, ASK:

You told me your birthday was _____, but your age is _____

These dates don't add up. Please help me to correct this.

IF HE IS LESS THAN 14 OR 25 YEARS OR OLDER, END THE INTERVIEW

4. Were you born in this Parish or in another Parish in Jamaica or in another country? 76-77

1 In this Parish

2 Another Parish--Name: _____

3 Another country--Name: _____

5. What was the last year of school that you finished?

00 Never went to school or never finished any year. 78-79

1 Primary 1 2 3 4 5 6 8

2 New secondary 1 2 3 4 5 8

3 High school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

4 Community college 1 2 3 4 8

5 Tertiary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

88 Doesn't know level or grade

6. Did you attend or are you attending a commercial school? 80

1 Yes

2 No

7. What year in school would you like to finish? 81-82

00 Never went to school or never finished any year.

1 Primary 1 2 3 4 5 6 8

2 New secondary 1 2 3 4 5 8

3 High school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

4 Community college 1 2 3 4 8

5 Tertiary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

66 Vocational/commercial

88 Doesn't know level or grade

8. What is your religion or denomination?

- 1 Roman Catholic
- 2 Anglican
- 3 Baptist
- 4 United Church (Presbyterian)
- 5 Methodist
- 6 Church of God
- 7 Rastafarian
- 8 Seventh Day Adventist
- 9 No religion
- 77 Other (specify): _____
- 99 Doesn't answer

9. Are you currently working or have you worked in the last 4 weeks? 85

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 13)

10. Do you work full or part-time? 86

- 1 Full time
- 2 Part time

11. How much did you earn last month? 87-91

12. What kind of work are you doing? 92-95

SKIP TO 15

13. Were you seeking employment in the past week? 96

- 1 Yes (SKIP TO Q. 15)
- 2 No

14. Do you want employment? 97

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

15. Are you doing any studies? 98

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

NOW, I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY.

16. Is your father living? 99

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Doesn't know

17. Is your mother living? 100

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Doesn't know

IF BOTH PARENTS ARE LIVING, CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 18; IF NOT, GO TO QUESTION 19.

18. Do your parents live together? 101
- 1 Yes
2 No
8 Doesn't know
19. How many brothers and sisters do you have, including those that do not live in this household?
- | | | |
|----------|--------------|---------|
| Brothers | _____ | 102-103 |
| Sisters | _____ | 104-105 |
| TOTAL | _____ | 106-107 |
| 88 | Doesn't know | |
20. How many people live in this house, not including yourself? 108-109
- _____
- IF 00; THEN SKIP TO QUESTION 24**
21. What is your relationship to these people?
(Note the number of relatives.)
- | | | | |
|----|-------|------------------------|-----|
| a. | _____ | Husband/partner. | 110 |
| b. | _____ | Father | 111 |
| c. | _____ | Step-father | 112 |
| d. | _____ | Mother | 113 |
| e. | _____ | Step-mother | 114 |
| f. | _____ | Sister(s) | 115 |
| g. | _____ | Brother(s) | 116 |
| h. | _____ | Father-in-law | 117 |
| i. | _____ | Mother-in-law | 118 |
| j. | _____ | Daughter(s) | 119 |
| k. | _____ | Son(s) | 120 |
| l. | _____ | Friends | 121 |
| m. | _____ | Household help | 122 |
| n. | _____ | Other relatives | 123 |
| o. | _____ | Other (specify): _____ | 124 |
- TOTAL _____ (Check to see that the total is the same number as in question 20.) 125-126

IF THE MOTHER LIVES IN THE HOUSE, CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 22; IF NOT, GO TO QUESTION 24.

22. Does your mother do any work other than housework? 127

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 24)

23. Is this work located at home or away from home? 128

- 1 At home
- 2 Away from home

24. What was the last level of schooling your mother completed? 129-130

- 1 Primary 1 2 3 4 5 6 8
- 2 New secondary 1 2 3 4 5 8
- 3 High school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
- 4 Community college 1 2 3 4 8
- 5 Tertiary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
- 88 Doesn't know level or grade

25. What was the last level of schooling your father completed? 131-132

- 1 Primary 1 2 3 4 5 6 8
- 2 New secondary 1 2 3 4 5 8
- 3 High school 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
- 4 Community college 1 2 3 4 8
- 5 Tertiary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
- 88 Doesn't know level or grade

B. FAMILY LIFE

NOW, I WOULD LIKE YOU TO GIVE ME YOUR OPINION ON CERTAIN ASPECTS OF FAMILY LIFE.

26. In your opinion, what is the ideal age for a woman to have a steady sexual union? 133-134

Age _____

88 Doesn't know

27. In your opinion, what is the ideal age for a man to have a steady sexual union? 135-136

Age _____

88 Doesn't know

28. How many children would you like to have? _____ 137-138

88 Doesn't know or not sure

29. How many children do you think you will eventually have by the time you have finished having children? _____ 139-140

88 Doesn't know or not sure

30. In your opinion, how long after having a baby should a woman wait before having another baby? 141

1 Less than 1 year

2 1 to less than 2 years

3 2 to less than 3 years

4 3 to less than 4 years

5 4 years or more

8 Doesn't know

31. In your opinion, at what age is a woman responsible enough to have her first child? Age _____ 142-143

77 Soon after her first union

88 Doesn't have an opinion

32. And for the man? Age _____ 144-145

77 Soon after he enters his first union

88 Doesn't have an opinion

33 Do you think a woman should work after she starts having children? 146

- 1 Yes (SKIP TO Q. 36)
- 2 No
- 3 It depends (SKIP TO Q. 35)
- 4 Has no opinion (SKIP TO Q. 36)
- 5 Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q. 36)

34. What is your main reason for saying no?

- 1 She should dedicate herself totally to her children.
- 2 She should dedicate herself totally to the home.
- 3 She should dedicate herself totally to the home and her children.
- 4 Work is for the husband (he should be able to provide for expenses.
- 5 In order to avoid personal problems between the couple.
- 7 Other (specify): _____
- 8 Doesn't know

SKIP TO QUESTION 36

35. A woman working depends upon what? 148

- 1 If the economic situation is not good
- 2 If the husband is lazy
- 3 If the husband is not able to work
- 7 Other (specify): _____
- 8 Doesn't know

36. In your opinion, what is the most common problem among young people your own age? 149-150

- 1 Teenage pregnancy
- 2 Problems with baby-father
- 3 Unemployment
- 4 Problems with boyfriend
- 5 Poor parent/child relationship
- 6 Financial problems
- 7 Housing
- 8 Nutrition
- 9 School
- 10 Drugs
- 11 Laziness
- 12 Finding a good partner
- 13 Education
- 77 Other (specify) _____
- 88 Doesn't know

C. FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO GIVE ME YOUR COMMENTS AND WHAT YOU KNOW ABOUT SEX EDUCATION.

101. When you have doubts or problems about sexual matters, who helps you to solve them? 151-152

- 1 God
- 2 Parents
- 3 Siblings
- 4 Books
- 5 Doctor/nurse
- 6 Partner/boyfriend
- 7 Guidance counselor
- 8 Friend
- 9 Other relative
- 10 No one
- 77 Other (specify) _____
- 88 Doesn't know

102. What place did you get your first information about sexual matters that was not in a class? 153-154

- 1 Street
- 2 Neighborhood
- 3 Home
- 4 Grandmother's home
- 5 Relative's home
- 6 Library
- 7 Friend's house
- 8 Parties
- 9 Movies
- 10 Clinic
- 11 Playfield
- 12 Nowhere
- 77 Other (specify) _____
- 88 Doesn't know

IF NOWHERE, SKIP TO QUESTION 106

103. Who gave you this first information? 155-156

- 1 Father (SKIP TO Q. 105)
- 2 Mother (SKIP TO Q. 105)
- 3 Teacher
- 4 Friends
- 5 Brother(s) or sister(s)
- 6 Doctor
- 7 Priest/minister/religious person
- 8 Another person (specify): _____
- 9 Books (SKIP TO Q. 105)
- 77 Other (specify): _____
- 99 Didn't answer

104. Was the person a man or a woman? 157
- 1 Man
 - 2 Woman
 - 3 There were both
 - 8 Doesn't remember
105. How old were you? Age ____ 158-159
- 88 Doesn't remember
106. What does sex education mean to you? 160-161
-
107. Have you ever had a class or course about sex education 162
in school?
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 113)
108. How old were you when you had the first class or course? 163-164
- Age ____
- 88 Doesn't remember
109. What grade of school were you in when you had this first class 165-166
or course?
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Primary | 1 2 3 4 5 6 8 |
| 2 New secondary | 1 2 3 4 5 8 |
| 3 High school | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 |
| 4 Tertiary | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 |
| 88 Doesn't remember | |
110. Who taught this first class or course? 167
- 1 School teacher
 - 2 Physician
 - 3 Counselor or psychologist
 - 4 Social worker
 - 5 Nurse
 - 7 Other (specify): _____
 - 8 Doesn't remember
111. Was it a man or a woman? 168
- 1 Man
 - 2 Woman
 - 3 Both
 - 8 Doesn't remember

112. Did this first class or course or any later class or course in school include information about:

(READ ALOUD)

	Yes	No	Doesn't Know	
a. The woman's menstrual cycle or period	1	2	8	169
b. Modern birth control methods such as the pill, IUD, condom, spermicidals, or injectables	1	2	8	170
c. Sexually transmitted diseases that can result from sexual contact	1	2	8	171

113. At what age do you think sex education should begin in schools? 172-173

Age _____

77 It should not be taught

88 Doesn't know

114. What would be the best way of teaching sex education to young people? (SHOW CARD A) 174

1 Boys and girls separately

2 Boys and girls together

3 One to one discussions

4 It doesn't matter

7 Other (specify): _____

8 Doesn't have an opinion about this

115. Have you ever had a formal course or lecture about sex education anywhere outside of the school? 175

1 Yes

2 No (SKIP TO Q. 121)

116. Where? 176-177

1 Community Center

2 Clinic

3 Club

4 Church

5 Home

6 Bar

7 Youth center

8 HEART

77 Other (specify) _____

88 Doesn't know

117. How old were you when you had this first course or lecture on sex education? Age ____ 178-179

88 Doesn't remember

118. Who taught this first course? 180

- 1 School teacher
- 2 Physician
- 3 Counselor or psychologist
- 4 Social worker
- 5 Nurse
- 6 Minister/priest
- 7 Other (specify): _____
- 8 Doesn't remember

119. Was it a man or woman? 181

- 1 Man
- 2 Woman
- 3 Both
- 8 Doesn't remember

120. Did this first class or course or any later class or course include information about: (READ ALOUD)

	Yes	No	Doesn't Remember	
a. The woman's menstrual cycle or period	1	2	8	182
b. Modern birth control methods such as the pill, IUD, condom, spermicidals or injection	1	2	8	183
c. Sexually transmitted diseases that can result from sexual contact	1	2	8	184

121. Can you remember if you ever received reading material (books, pamphlets, etc.) on family life education from any of the following places?

READ EACH PLACE

	Yes	No	Doesn't Remember	
a School (Ministry of Education)	1	2	8	185
b Health center (Ministry of Health)	1	2	8	186
c Youth center (Ministry of Youth)	1	2	8	187
d National Family Planning Board	1	2	8	188
e Jamaica Family Planning Association	1	2	8	189
f Other (specify) _____				

IF ANY RESPONSE IS YES, CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 122; OTHERWISE SKIP TO QUESTION 123.

122. What was the topic or subject matter of this reading material?

190-191

123. When is it most likely that a woman can become pregnant? 192
(SHOW CARD B)
- 1 A week before her period starts
 - 2 During her period
 - 3 A week after her period starts
 - 4 Two weeks after her period starts
 - 5 Three weeks after her period starts
 - 6 It doesn't matter; all times are alike
 - 7 Other (specify): _____
 - 8 Doesn't know (ask)
 - 9 Not stated
124. Which of these statements best describes your way of thinking 193
about sexual intercourse? (SHOW CARD C)
- 1 Agrees with having sexual intercourse with any acquaintance.
 - 2 Agrees with having sexual intercourse between boyfriend and girlfriend, although they have no plans to get married.
 - 3 Agrees with having sexual intercourse between boyfriend and girlfriend only if they have plans to get married.
 - 4 Does not agree to having sexual intercourse before marriage.
125. Let's consider the case of a young unmarried woman who becomes 194
pregnant with a young man that she likes but does not love.
Which alternative of those shown on this card would you agree with? (SHOW CARD D)
- 1 Have an abortion
 - 2 Have the baby and give it away
 - 3 Have the baby and raise it without the father
 - 4 Convince the young man to support the baby
 - 5 Convince the young man to marry or live with her
 - 6 Oblige the young man to get married
 - 7 Other (specify): _____
 - 8 Doesn't have an opinion
126. Would you tell me which sexually transmitted diseases you know of or 195
have heard of?
- | | Spontaneous | | Prompted | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|----|----------|-----|--|
| | Yes | No | Yes | No | |
| a Syphilis | 1 | 2 | 3 | 195 | |
| b Gonorrhea | 1 | 2 | 3 | 196 | |
| c AIDS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 197 | |
| d Herpes | 1 | 2 | 3 | 198 | |
| e Other (specify): _____ | | | | | |

127. What ways are used by men to get a young woman into a sexual relationship? (If more than one way mentioned, ask the most important way.) 199-200

- 1 Persistence
- 2 Good looks
- 3 Coaxing
- 4 Bragging about property
- 5 Money
- 6 Material things
- 7 Seclusion/seduction
- 8 Saying she doesn't love him if she won't have sex
- 9 Promise employment
- 10 Promise marriage
- 11 Promise "Uptown, Downtown, and Parade"
- 12 Brute force
- 77 Other (specify) _____
- 88 Don't know
- 99 No answer

128. What ways are used by women to get a young man into a sexual relationship? 201-202

129. How long can you be friendly with a man without having a sexual relationship? 203-204

- _____ (months)
- 88 Doesn't know
 - 99 Doesn't answer

130. How can a woman put off having sex if she is not ready for it? (If she gives more than one reason, ask for the most important reason) 205-206

- 1 Take his mind off it
- 2 Avoid him
- 3 Don't take anything
- 4 Stay away from secluded areas
- 5 Pretend menstruation
- 6 Don't move in with him
- 7 Don't listen
- 8 Pretend illness
- 9 Say no
- 77 Other (specify) _____
- 88 Don't know
- 99 No answer

D. REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY (MALES)

NOW WE ARE GOING TO TALK ABOUT YOUR HISTORY AS A PARENT. SOME OF THE QUESTIONS MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU, BUT JUST SAY SO WHEN THIS IS THE CASE.

207. How many children have you fathered? ____ 207-208
- 88 Doesn't know
- IF NO CHILDREN OR DOESN'T KNOW,
SKIP TO QUESTION 222
209. How many of the children are currently living? ____ 209-210
- 88 Doesn't know
- IF ONE CHILD FATHERED, SKIP TO 211
IF TWO OR MORE CHILDREN FATHERED,
SKIP TO QUESTION 210
210. How many "baby-mothers" do you have? ____ 211
211. In what month and year was your first child born? 212-215
- Month ____ Year ____
- 8888 Doesn't know
212. Did you plan to have this first child? 216
- 1 Yes
2 No
8 Not sure
- IF ONE CHILD. SKIP TO QUESTION 215
213. In what month and year was your last child born? 217-220
- Month ____ Year ____
- 8888 Doesn't know
214. Did you plan to have this last child? 221
- 1 Yes
2 No
8 Not sure
215. Do you help with the care of your child/children? 222
- 1 Yes
2 No (SKIP TO Q. 218)
216. What kind of help do you give? 223
- 1 Childcare and financial
2 Financial help
3 Gifts
4 Financial help and gifts
5 Financial help and childcare
6 Childcare and gifts
7 Financial help, childcare, and gifts

217. Do you think the help you give is important or not important in taking care of your children? 224

- 1 Important
2 Not important

218. Do you want to have more children in the future? 225

- 1 Yes
2 No (GO TO Q. 220)

219. How many more children would you like to have? 226-227

- Number
88 Don't know/not sure

220. Have you ever had more than one child born in the same year with different mothers? 228

- 1 Yes
2 No (SKIP TO Q. 222)

221. If yes, what is the highest number you have had? 229-230

- 88 Doesn't know

222. Do you have any partner(s) who is (are) pregnant for you now? 231

- 1 Yes
2 No (SKIP TO Q. 301)
8 Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q. 301)

223. Did you plan this pregnancy? 232

- 1 Yes
2 No

E. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE

NOW I'D LIKE TO TALK ABOUT CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS THAT COUPLES USE IN ORDER TO DELAY THE NEXT PREGNANCY OR TO AVOID HAVING CHILDREN IF THEY DON'T WANT THEM.

301. Have you ever heard of any contraceptive methods?

		Spontaneous	Prompted		
		Yes	Yes	No	
1	Pill	1	2	3	262
3	Condom (French letter, boots)	1	2	3	263
5	Injection	1	2	3	264
6	Diaphragm	1	2	3	265
7	IUD (coil, loop)	1	2	3	266
8	Spermicides (foams, creams, jellies)	1	2	3	267
9	Billings	1	2	3	268
10	Rhythm (calendar method)	1	2	3	269
11	Withdrawal (pull out)	1	2	3	270
12	Tubal ligation (tie off)	1	2	3	271
13	Vasectomy	1	2	3	272
14	Other methods	1	2	3	273

(specify) _____

302. For young people your age who have sexual intercourse, what do you think is the most appropriate method to avoid pregnancy? 274-275

- 1 Pill
- 3 Condom (French letter, boots)
- 5 Injection
- 6 Diaphragm
- 7 IUD (coil, loop)
- 8 Spermicides (foam, creams, jellies)
- 9 Billings method
- 10 Rhythm (calendar method)
- 11 Withdrawal (pull out)
- 12 Tubal ligation (tie off)
- 13 Vasectomy
- 14 Other method (specify): _____
- 15 None
- 88 Doesn't know
- 99 Didn't answer

303. Who ought to make the decision to use something to avoid becoming pregnant, the man only, the woman only, or both? (Marital status is not important.) 276

- 1 The man
- 2 The woman
- 3 Both
- 4 Each one is on his or her own
- 5 Other (specify): _____

F. SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

NOW I'D LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME VERY PERSONAL QUESTIONS: HOWEVER, THEY ARE VERY IMPORTANT FOR THE STUDY.

304. When did you first have sexual intercourse? 277-280
Month _____ Year _____
2222 Has never had sexual intercourse (SKIP TO Q. 336)
8888 Doesn't remember
305. How old were you at the time? Age _____ 281-282
88 Doesn't remember
306. How old was the person with whom you had sexual intercourse for the first time? 283-284
Age _____
307. What was your relationship to this person at that time? 285
1 Wife or partner
2 Visiting partner
3 Girlfriend
4 Friend
5 Father's partner
6 Mother
7 Was raped (SKIP TO Q. 314)
8 Other (specify): _____
308. Where did this first experience take place? 286-287
1 At his own home
2 At his partner's home
3 At a friend's house
4 In a hotel or motel
5 In a car
6 School
7 Beach
8 Bush
77 Another place (specify): _____
88 Doesn't remember
309. Did you or your partner use a contraceptive method during this first sexual intercourse? 288
1 Yes
2 No (SKIP TO Q. 313)
8 Doesn't remember/doesn't know (SKIP TO Q. 314)

- 1 Perle
- 2 Other pill
- 3 Panther
- 4 Other condom
- 5 Injection
- 6 Diaphragm
- 7 IUD
- 8 Spermicides
- 9 Billings
- 10 Rhythm (calendar method)
- 11 Withdrawal
- 12 Tubal ligation
- 13 Vasectomy
- 14 Other methods (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know
- 99 Didn't answer

311. Where did you or your partner get this method used during your first sexual intercourse? (In case of Billings, rhythm, calendar, or withdrawal, where did you or your partner receive orientation?) 291-292

- 1 Clinic/health center
- 2 Government hospital
- 3 Private doctor
- 4 Drugstore/pharmacy
- 5 Supermarket/shop
- 6 District health worker
- 7 Outreach worker
- 8 Operation Friendship Clinic
- 9 Jamaica Family Planning Association Clinic
- 10 Other private clinic
- 77 Other (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know/doesn't remember

312. Whose decision was it to use this method: You alone, your partner alone, or was it made together? 293

- 1 His decision
- 2 Partner's decision
- 3 Decision made together
- 8 Doesn't remember

USERS SKIP TO QUESTION 318

313. Why didn't you or your partner use a contraceptive method during this first sexual intercourse? 294-295
- 1 Didn't expect to have sexual relations at that time
 - 2 Partner was against using something
 - 3 Contraceptive methods are bad for one's health
 - 4 Religion doesn't permit use
 - 5 Didn't know of any methods
 - 6 Knew of methods but didn't know where to get them
 - 7 Intercourse is not satisfying when methods are used
 - 8 Wanted to use something but couldn't get it at that moment
 - 9 Too embarrassed to get method
 - 10 Wanted partner to become pregnant
 - 11 Other (specify): _____
 - 88 Doesn't know
 - 98 Didn't respond
314. In what month and year did you first have sexual intercourse using a contraceptive method? 296-299
- Month _____ Year _____
- 2222 Never used (SKIP TO Q. 318)
- 8888 Doesn't remember (SKIP TO Q. 318)
315. How old were you at that time? _____ 300-301
316. What method did you or your partner use? 302-303
- 1 Perle
 - 2 Other pill
 - 3 Panther
 - 4 Other condom
 - 5 Injection
 - 5 Diaphragm
 - 7 IUD
 - 8 Spermicides
 - 9 Billings method (SKIP TO Q. 318)
 - 10 Rhythm/calendar (SKIP TO Q. 318)
 - 11 Withdrawal (SKIP TO Q. 318)
 - 12 Tubal ligation
 - 13 Vasectomy
 - 77 Other methods (specify): _____
 - 88 Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q. 318)
 - 99 Didn't answer (SKIP TO Q. 318)
317. Where did you or your partner obtain this method? (In case of Billings, rhythm/calendar, or withdrawal, where did you or your partner receive orientation?) 304-305
- 1 Clinic/health center
 - 2 Government hospital
 - 3 Private doctor
 - 4 Drugstore/pharmacy
 - 5 Supermarket/shop
 - 6 District health worker
 - 7 Outreach worker
 - 8 Operation Friendship Clinic
 - 9 Jamaica Family Planning Association
 - 10 Other private clinic
 - 77 Other (specify): _____
 - 88 Doesn't know/doesn't remember

318. Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 30 days? 306
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 332)
319. How many times? Times: _____ 307-308
320. With how many partners? Partners: _____ 309-310
321. What was your relationship to the last person with whom you had sexual intercourse? 311
- 1 Wife or partner
 - 2 Visiting partner
 - 3 Girlfriend
 - 4 Friend
 - 5 Father's partner
 - 6 Mother
 - 7 Was raped (SKIP TO Q. 332)
 - 8 Other (specify): _____
322. Did you or your partner use a contraceptive method during the last time you had sexual intercourse? 312
- 1 Yes
 - 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 327)
323. What was the method? 313-314
- 1 Perle
 - 2 Other pill
 - 3 Panther
 - 4 Other condom
 - 5 Injection
 - 6 Diaphragm
 - 7 IUD
 - 8 Spermicides
 - 9 Billings (SKIP TO Q. 326)
 - 10 Rhythm (SKIP TO Q. 326)
 - 11 Withdrawal (SKIP TO Q. 326)
 - 12 Tubal ligation
 - 13 Vasectomy
 - 77 Other methods (specify): _____
 - 88 Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q. 328)
 - 98 Didn't answer (SKIP TO Q. 328)

324. Where did you or your partner obtain this method?

315-216

- 1 Clinic/health center (specify) _____
- 2 Government hospital (specify) _____
- 3 Private doctor
- 4 Drugstore/pharmacy
- 5 Supermarket/shop
- 6 District health worker
- 7 Outreach worker
- 8 Operation Friendship Clinic
- 9 Jamaica Family Planning Association
- 10 Other private clinic
- 77 Other (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know/doesn't remember

325. How much time does it take to get to that place?

317

- 1 Less than 15 minutes
- 2 15-29 minutes
- 3 30-59 minutes
- 4 Over 1 hour

326. Whose decision was it to use this (these) method(s): You alone, your partner alone, or was it made together?

318

- 1 His decision (SKIP TO Q. 329)
- 2 Partner's decision (SKIP TO Q. 329)
- 3 Decision made together (SKIP TO Q. 330)
- 8 Doesn't remember (SKIP TO Q. 329)

327. Why didn't you or your partner use a contraceptive method during the last sexual intercourse?

319-320

- 1 Didn't expect to have sexual intercourse at that time
- 2 Partner was against using something
- 3 Contraceptive methods are bad for one's health
- 4 Religion doesn't permit use
- 5 Doesn't know of any methods
- 6 Knows of methods but doesn't know where to get them
- 7 Intercourse is not satisfying when methods are used
- 8 Wanted to use something but couldn't get it at that moment
- 9 Too embarrassed to get method
- 10 Wanted partner to become pregnant
- 11 Currently pregnant
- 77 Other (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know
- 98 Didn't respond

328. Have you or your partner(s) used any of the following methods in the last 30 days?

READ ALOUD EACH METHOD				Doesn't	No	
		Yes	No	Remember	Response	
1	Perle	1	2	8	9	321
2	Other pill	1	2	8	9	322
3	Panther	1	2	8	9	323
4	Other condom	1	2	8	9	324
5	Injection	1	2	8	9	325
6	Diaphragm	1	2	8	9	326
7	IUD	1	2	8	9	327
8	Spermicides	1	2	8	9	328
9	Billings method	1	2	8	9	329
10	Rhythm	1	2	8	9	330
11	Withdrawal	1	2	8	9	331

329. Have you ever talked with your partner about family planning or contraception? 332

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 8 Doesn't remember

330. Are you intimate with other women other than your partner? 333

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 332)
- 9 Doesn't remember (SKIP TO Q. 332)

331. When you are intimate with another woman, do you ever think about the fact that you could get pregnant? 334

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 9 Doesn't answer

332. Have you or your partner ever used or practiced....?

READ ALOUD EACH METHOD

	Yes	No	
1 Pill	1	2	335
2 Condom (French letter, boots)	1	2	336
5 Injection	1	2	337
6 Diaphragm	1	2	338
7 IUD (coil, loop)	1	2	339
8 Spermicides (creams & jellies)	1	2	340
9 Billings	1	2	341
10 Rhythm (calendar method)	1	2	342
11 Withdrawal (pull out)	1	2	343
12 Tubal ligation (tie off)	1	2	344
13 Vasectomy	1	2	345
14 Any other method (specify) _____	1	2	346

333. If you and your (a) partner were to have sexual relations in the next 2 weeks, would you or your partner use a contraceptive method? 347

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 335)
- 8 Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q. 338)
- 9 Doesn't answer (SKIP TO Q. 338)

334. What method would you or your partner use? 348-349

- 1 Perle
- 2 Other pill
- 3 Panther
- 4 Other condom
- 5 Injection
- 6 Diaphragm
- 7 IUD
- 8 Spermicides
- 9 Billings
- 10 Rhythm
- 11 Withdrawal
- 12 Tubal ligation
- 13 Vasectomy
- 77 Other methods (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know
- 99 Didn't answer

SKIP TO QUESTION 338

335. Why wouldn't you or your partner use a method?

350-351

- 2 Partner is against using something
- 3 Contraceptive methods are bad for one's health
- 4 Religion doesn't permit it
- 5 Doesn't know of any methods
- 6 Knows of methods but doesn't know where to get them
- 7 Intercourse is not satisfying when methods are used
- 9 Too embarrassed to get method
- 10 Want partner to become pregnant
- 11 Currently pregnant
- 77 Other (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know
- 99 Didn't respond

336. Do you have a girlfriend?

352

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 338)

337. How many months have you been going with her?

353-354

Months ____

338. In the future, would you (or your partner) like to use a method to prevent pregnancy?

355

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 341)
- 3 Unsure (SKIP TO Q. 341)

339. What method would you or your partner prefer?

356-357

- 1 Perle
- 2 Other pill
- 3 Panther
- 4 Other condom
- 5 Injection
- 6 Diaphragm
- 7 IUD
- 8 Spermicides
- 9 Billings (SKIP TO Q. 401)
- 10 Rhythm (SKIP TO Q. 401)
- 11 Withdrawal (SKIP TO Q. 401)
- 12 Tubal ligation
- 13 Vasectomy
- 14 Other methods (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q. 342)
- 99 Didn't answer (SKIP TO Q. 342)

340. Do you know where to get this method?

358

- 1 Yes (SKIP TO Q. 343)
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 401)

341. Why not?

359-360

342. Do you know where to get contraceptive methods?

361

- 1 Yes
- 2 No (SKIP TO Q. 401)

343. At what place?

362-363

- 1 Clinic/health center (Specify): _____
- 2 Government hospital (Specify): _____
- 3 Private doctor
- 4 Drugstore/pharmacy
- 5 Supermarket
- 6 District health worker
- 7 Outreach worker
- 8 Operation Friendship Clinic
- 9 Jamaica Family Planning Association Clinic
- 10 Other private clinic
- 77 Other (specify): _____
- 88 Doesn't know/doesn't remember

G. OTHER ATTITUDES TOWARD CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUALITY

NOW I'D LIKE TO READ OUT LOUD SOME STATEMENTS. PLEASE INDICATE IF YOU AGREE OR NOT.

	Agree	Disagree	Uncertain	No Response	
401. Contraceptives should not be used.	1	2	8	9	364
402. God should decide how many children one should have.	1	2	8	9	365
403. Work in the kitchen is women's work.	1	2	8	9	366
404. Care of children is women's work	1	2	8	9	367
405. Period pains can be cured by sexual intercourse.	1	2	8	9	368
406. Children make the man/woman relationship stronger.	1	2	8	9	369
407. A sexual relationship is a way of gaining independence from parents.	1	2	8	9	370
408. Sex with a virgin can cure gonorrhoea.	1	2	8	9	371
409. The man is the one to decide how many children his wife/partner should have.	1	2	8	9	372
410. A woman should be a virgin when she marries.	1	2	8	9	373

	Agree	Disagree	Uncertain	No Response	
411. Men should always have a financial responsibility towards their children.	1	2	8	9	374
412. Parents who provide their children with sex education encourage them to have sexual intercourse.	1	2	8	9	375
413. When a man gets married, he should have had sexual experience.	1	2	8	9	376
414. A woman should have a baby when she is a teenager to prove she is not a mule.	1	2	8	9	377
415. It is alright for a man to be intimate with another woman along with his wife or partner.	1	2	8	9	378
416. Children, in the long run, cost more to raise than they give back to the family.	1	2	8	9	379
417. A woman can become pregnant during her first sexual intercourse.	1	2	8	9	380
418. It is alright for a woman to be intimate with another man along with her husband or partner.	1	2	8	9	381
419. If a man uses a condom, it doesn't take away any pleasure from the woman.	1	2	8	9	382
420. It is okay for a woman not to have children if she does not want to.	1	2	8	9	383

H. UNION STATUS

**IF NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (QUESTION 304=2222), SKIP TO QUESTION 515;
OTHERWISE CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 501.**

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR UNION STATUS.

501. Do you have a partner now? 384
1 Yes
2 No (SKIP TO Q. 510)
502. What type of union do you have? 385
1 Married (SKIP TO Q. 504)
2 Common-law (SKIP TO Q. 504)
3 Visiting union (SKIP TO Q. 504)
4 Girlfriend
503. Have you ever had sexual intercourse with your present girlfriend? 386
1 Yes
2 No (SKIP TO Q. 510)
504. How old is your wife (partner/girlfriend)? Age: ____ 387-388
505. When you and your wife (partner) first started together, what type of union did you have? 389
1 Married
2 Common-law
3 Visiting union
4 Girlfriend
506. In what month and year did this union start? 390-393
Month ____ Year ____
8888 Doesn't remember
507. How old were you? Age: ____ 394-395
508. How old was she? Age: ____ 396-397

WHAT WAS THE ANSWER IN QUESTION 318, PAGE 23? IF YES, SKIP TO QUESTION 510. IF NO, CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 509.

509. Why haven't you and your wife (partner) had sexual intercourse in the last 30 days? 398

- 1 She is pregnant
- 2 She is post partum
- 3 She is traveling
- 7 Other (specify): _____

510. What is the total number of partners you have had? _____ 399-400

IF ONLY ONE PARTNER AND QUESTION 501=2, CONTINUE WITH QUESTION 511; OTHERWISE SKIP TO QUESTION 515.

511. When you and your first partner started together, what type of union did you have? 401

- 1 Married
- 2 Common-law
- 3 Visiting union
- 4 Girlfriend

512. In what month and year did this union start? 402-405

Month: _____ Year: _____

513. How old were you? Age: _____ 406-407

514. How old was she? Age: _____ 408-409

515. Time interview finished? 410-413

(hour) (minutes)